[Shri Vishwa Bandhu Gupta]

sufficient to take care of their needs. I would like the Government to take up the matter seriously and I would suggest to the Minister of Civil Aviation that the D.G.C.A. should set up a committee to go into the question of subsidies ;—there should be a fresh look given to the question of subsidies being given to the various flying, gliding and ballooning clubs—so that there is no dearth of pilots in future. Madam, this is very important because civil aviation is going to play a very important role in our country. When we are trying to modernise many things, when we are trying to introduce Vayudoot service in many remote parts of the country—*many Members are asking for starting* of Vayudoot service from their respective constituencies—where will the pilots come from ? In order to train pilots in the flying clubs in which we have already invested a large amount of money, proper subsidies to them are absolutely necessary to take care of the future needs of the country.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 6) BILL 1985—(*Contd.*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : We will take up further consideration of the Appropriation (No. 6) bill, 1985. Shri Raoof Valiullah to continue his speech.

SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH (Gujarat) : Madam Deputy chairman, in my inconclusive speech yesterday, I was mentioning the detailed grants under various heads and I was mentioning about the hon. Finance Minister's reply in the other House wherein he has said that as far as disaster relief is concerned, the Central Government has fully met the demands of the State Governments that all genuine demands of the State Governments will be fulfilled. Madam, on the basis of the ceilings approved, the minimum additional demand is estimated at Rs. 250 crores for *which* appropriation is sought. would like to know from the hon. Minister, on what basis this has been sought. Secondly, when all the Central teams which have been sent to the various States have not submitted their reports, as the Minister has said, how this amount has been sought in the supplementary demands for grants.

Then, Madam, the demands for grants of the Ministry of Finance include an expenditure on insurance premium in respect of the Personal Accident Insurance Scheme for the poor families.

Mr. Minister, I would refer you to my earlier speach in which I had *mentioned that in this scheme,* that is the personal accident insurance scheme for poor families, death by accident constitute only one per one thousand and this is very meagre, and I had pleaded on the earlier occasion also that all deaths should be included and this would raise to 10 per thousand. I do not know whether the Ministry has thought over it. I would further plead that in the interest of poor families this should be looked into.

The Grants for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting include an advance of Rs. 94.18 lakhs to provide assistance to the Press Trust of India for their satellite needs and facsimile dissemination projects. I am not against this. In fact, I welcome this idea, but at the same time, I would like to plead with the Government whether there are any proposals of other news agencies pending with the Government. I would like you to give this information to the House whether these news agencies, like the Hindi or the English news agencies, the UNI and others, also demanded money from the Government.

Madam, the other detailed Grant for the Ministry of Shipping and Transport says that the supplementary grant of Rs. 3 crores is sought to rovide loan assistance to Cochin

Shipyard Ltd, and what is important, it says, to enable them to tide over their financial difficulties. This precisely brings us to the role of public sector in this country. It is very imperative that the public sector in which the country has till now invested Rs. 33500 crores should generate adequate surpluses, as otherwise, their losses amount to an indirect taxation on the poor citizens. Madam, in the Economic Survey for 1984-85 the statement given by the Government is revealling. I quote :

"The net profit after tax of 201 running public enterprises amounted to Rs. 246 crores in 1983-84 as against Rs. 446 crores in 1981-82 and Rs. 614 crores in 1982-83. A further break-up of the data shows that while the net profit before tax of profit-making enterprises increased from Rs. 2523 crores in 1982-83 to Rs. 3018 crores in 1983-84, the losses of loss-making units widened from Rs. 981 crores to Rs. 1533 crores during this period. Nearly two-thirds of the profit before tax of the profit-making companies was contributed by the petroleum group of companies whose profit before tax increased from Rs. 1628 crores in 1982-83 to Rs. 2017 crores in 1983-84."

Madam, all these crores of rupees are being doled out to save the public enterprises but there must be some kind of check, some monitoring so that the precious crores of rupees of the taxpayers and of the National Exchequer are not wasted. It is our own Government of India Economic survey which is revealing these figures relating to the public sector performance.

Some hon. Members including Shri Mostafa Bin Quasem, referred to subsidy given to Food Corporation of India. This is very disturbing feature of the Central Government expenditure in the form of giving increasing subsidies. According to one estimate—i.e. according to the Government estimate—the outlay on subsidies from the Central Budget has increased sharply from Rs. 94 crores in 1970-71 to approximately Rs. 2,900 crores in 1983-84. This figure for 1985-86 appears to be closer to Rs. 4,000 crores. Now, Mr. Minister, these figures indicate that the element of subsidy in the provisions of the Budget is very disturbing and that is why in the foreseeable future, we have to see how these subsidies can be reduced. Not only that, but there are some hidden subsidies also which I would not like to mention here because it will take long time, but the hon, Minister knows what I mean by hidden subsidies in the form of doles, in the form of subsidies to other agencies of the Government.

In the speeches earlier, some hon. Members pointed out the need for control over expenditure in the Government.The non-development expenditure has been going up steeply and today it accounts for almost the entire tax revenue of the Government. The hon. Member, Shri Jagesh Desai pointed out to you yesterday, the economic implications of tax levels. This is connected with that because almost the entire revenue is eaten away by the expenditure incurred by the Central Government and other agencies of the Central Goverment. while there are no easy ways of effecting economies in defence expenditure or the interest burden, the general principal nevertheless needs restatement, namely the Government expenditure needs to be effectively controlled, with the ultimate goal of securing economy in expenditure of at least about 20 to 25 per cent in the next three of four years.

[Shri Raoof Valiullah]

Madam, a very important issue pertains to the banking sector in the country and since this Appropriation Bill also concerns the banking sector, I would like to raise two or three very important issues pertaining to the banking sector in the country. Any morning or for that matter every morning, when you open the newspapers, you see that some bank somewhere has been looted. Bank robberies and frauds...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Looted and cheated.

SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH: Yes, frauds. I am coming to that. And at whose cost? These bank roberies and frauds are on the rise every day, I would like to know from the Government what steps are being taken to combat this evil. I know for sure that the Minister will say that three watchmen have been stationed instead of one and some alarm system has been created. I know this is going to be his reply. This is the set reply that is being given to all our questions.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't say that. You might get another reply. He might surprise you.

SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH : That is what I am coming to. When it comes to lending to the poor people, what is the bank manager's reply ? When it comes to lending to the poor people, the bank manager gives the sermon that banks are the custodian of public money. And when they are being looted what has the manager to say ? Nothing. In this respect I would like to know whether there is some kind of check and whether there is some responsibility of the banks and the bank managers. I now they are not concerned because whenever a bank is looted, it gets the insurance umbrella. When I am looted, I am the sufferer. But when the bank is looted, the manager is not the sufferer. So I would like to know from the Minister what effective measures have been taken to prevent such robberies and frauds day in and day out.

Madam, I would like to mention one very important thing here. The Reserve Bank of India had directed all the commercial banks—that is, Government of India guidelines-- that 10 per cent of their total advances should go directly to the weaker sections—that is, people living below the poverty line-- and 15 per cent of their total advances should go directly to the agrarian sector, that is, the farmers. I repeat, 10 per cent of the total advances should go to the weaker sections and 15 per cent of the total advances should go to the agrarian sector. I was surprised--I do not know whether the Minister is surprised-- to see the latest information in the Reserve Bank of India Journal. It says that this should be done by March 1985--which is already gone. The latest figures are that as far as the advances to the weaker sections are concerned, the percentage is only seven and as far as the advances to the farmers are concerned, the percentage is thirteen. Now, when we talk of anti-poverty programmes, the poor farmers and about the thrust through loan *melas* and everything else, I would like to know what is the reaction of the Government and why these targets are not fulfilled. It is a very simple matter about which the Minister might like to apprise us. Secondly,... (*Time bell rings*)...Madam, this is to continue or to stop ?

DR. BAPU KALDATE (Maharashtra): This is a warning to you !

SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH: Madam, here I would like to raise another important issue as far as the projected figures of commercial bank deposits by the end of the Seventh Plan are concerned. I read the whole Document but nowhere have I found anything about this, that is, by March 1990 what will be the projected figures of the commercial bank deposits and

by the end of this century, that is, 2000 A.D. When we say that we are marching towards the twenty-first century, I would like to know from the Government whether it has visualized that by the end of the Seventh Plan the commercial bank deposits would reach Rs. 150,000 crores, which would be a little less than the entire public sector outlay of the Seventh Plan, that is Rs. 180,000 crores. Now, the bank deposits would reach Rs. 500,000 crores by the end of this century. I would like to know whether the Government has thought of any plan of utilizing these resources. Now, nowhere have I found that the Government has plans to utilize Rs. 500,000 crores by the end of this century.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : If it is not located... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH : This is a very basic question I would like to pose before the Government because this is the only chance we get.

My honourable friend, Jageshbhai Desai, has pointed out about direct taxation. Recently the Government has come out with a novel scheme. It says that it is not an *ad hoc* scheme and still it goes on like an *ad hoc* scheme. It says that the Government will not reopen completed assessment for earlier years nor conduct inquiries into pending assessments in the case of tax payer declaring substantially higher income or wealth than in the previous years. Madam, this liberal and sympathetic consideration will be available only till March 31, 1986. Now I would like to point out here that section 147 of the Income-tax Act is in-built; it is there. Section 147 provides that declaration of higher income and wealth should not be construed to conclude that income and wealth chargeable to tax for earlier years has been underassessed. Madam, the Finance Ministry came out with an explanatory note saying and advising the tax payers to come forward with true declaration of income. The Government has no intention, it said, of coming forward with any kind of *ad hoc* scheme for voluntary declarations as in the past.

What is this scheme, if not a scheme for voluntary declaration ? How is it different from your other schemes of voluntary declaration, particularly when a very important high-level committee has been recently set up ? The Committee has been set up for direct tax laws to review and in order to simplify and rationalise the direct taxes and also make anti-tax evasion provisions more effective. When the high-powered committee has been set up, where was the necessity of coming out with an *ad hoc* scheme ? I reiterate that this is an *ad hoc* scheme, no matter what the Government said. If Section 147 of the Income-Tax Act provides for voluntary disclosure, where was the point in coming out with such a scheme ?

Madam, another important thing that I would like to raise today is the concern of the State Governments and the Central Government for the abolition of octroi. Madam, there is a raging controversy going on over the last several years on abolition of octroi. The matter has been discussed in several forms, in the All-India Mayors Council, the All-India Chief Ministers Conference and the National Development Council, and every body has agreed that octroi should be abolished. Several election manifestos brought out by the Congress subsequently have also promised that octroi would be abolished and that some kind of tax, whether it is consignment tax or sales tax or any such thing, entry tax, would be levied so that the cumbersome octroi duty can be abolished. I would like to know what effective measures have been taken. Several years have passed. We have been promising people in election manifestos that we will abolish octroi. Nothing has come up so far. I would like to quote from a very powerful committee on octroi, the L.K. Jha

[Shri Raoof Valiullah]

Committee which made this observation:

> "Octroi has been found to be undesirable and harmful by almost every committee that examined its working in the past whether set up by the State Government or by the Centre."

In fact, the Wankhade Committee in Maharashtra, the Lakdawala Committee in U.P., the Odedra Committee in Gujarat, all committees have come to this conclusion that octroi should be abolished. So far, I do not know what action has been taken.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. You have exceeded your time. Many Members have to speak.

SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH : Madam, the last thing that I would like to mention here is that in reply to a debate in the other house the Minister has categorically denied that there would be permanent fund to combat disasters, the natural calamities that are being faced year after year in some parts of the country. I want to reiterate that it is very necessary that some kind of permanent national fund should be created to combat these natural calamities which occur at regular intervals in some parts or the other, whether they are cyclones or droughts or famines or floods. Everywhere you find something or other. Irrespective of whether the Sixth Finance Commission or the Eighth Finance Commission has gone on to say that it is not necessary—and the Government struck to that attitude that the Finance Commission has not said anything about this—I would like to reiterate that this kind of a permanent fund probably with participation of the State Governments and the Central Government, should be set up.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now finish, Mr. Valiullah. You have taken more time. We have many speakers. I have to finish at 1-30.

SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH : Madam, keeping with the statement made by the hon. Finance Minister in his Budget speech, the Government is expected to announce a long-term fiscal policy that will be more or less coterminus with the Seventh Five-Year Plan. This policy will remain in force for at least five years. That means, it will be cotermines with the Seventh Five-Year Plan. Madam, this fiscal policy will be announced next week; and I am sure after this policy has been approved by the Economic Affairs Sub-Committee of the Cabinet, it is for the Cabinet to incorporate some of the suggestions made here, because they will go a long way in solving the economic problems of the country.

Thank you.

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र (बिहार) : उप सभापति महोदया, जो अनुपूरक भांग संबंधी विधेयक सदन के सामने है उसका मैं विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। इसमें दो चीजें ऐसी हैं जिससे समझा जा सकता है कि सप्लीमेंटरी के लिए जरूरी हैं। पहला, नेचुरल कलेमिटी को मीट करने के लिए है और दूसरा जो उन्होंने रखा है आदिवासियों के लिए, प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने भी घोषित किया था, ये दो बातें छोड कर और जितनी भी मांगे हैं उसका पहले भी अंदाजा लगाया जा सकता था। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि अभी उसका अंदाजा लगाना सम्भव है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सभी खर्चे नाजायज हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार भी बजट बहुत ही अनसाइंटिफिक तरीके से बिना कोई सही अंदाजा लगाये बना रही है। अगर राज्य सरकार ऐसा करती है तो उसकी आप भारी आलोचना करते हैं। राज्य सरकार की ओवर ड्राफ्ट की बात पर सख्ती से निन्दा की जाती है लेकिन सच कहा जाए तो आप भी वही काम कर रहे हैं। डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग के जरिये आप भी उसी तरह से बजट बना

रहे हैं। फर्क इतना ही है कि राज्य सरकार के पास नासिक प्रेस नहीं है और आपके पास नासिक प्रेस है। इतना ही फर्क न हो तो दोनों ही एक दिशा में चले जा रहे हैं। यह अत्यन्त ही चिंताजनक स्थिति है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी भारत सरकार की नीतियों के कारण और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति के कारण जिसमें साम्राज्यवादी देश एक पर एक भार अविकसित देशों पर डाल रहे हैं उसके चलते भारत की आर्थिक स्थिति उसी तरह से खराब होने के लिए जा रही है जिस प्रकार तीसरी दुनियां में कई देशों की हालत खराब है। मैं इस बात को जानता हूं कि अन्य थर्ड वर्ल्ड कंटरीज के मुकाबले ज्यादातर देशों के मुकाबले में भारत की स्थिति अच्छी रही है लेकिन सरकार ने अब जिस नीति का अवलम्बन किया है उस से मुझे लग रहा है कि अब हम उसी दिशा में जा रहे हैं। यह जो हमारे बजट का घाटा है यह 6000 करोड़ रुपये इस साल के आते-आते चला जाएगा। यह अत्यन्त ही चिन्ताजनक स्थिति है। पिछले चार वर्षों के अंदर एक और नई बात हम लोग यह देख रहे हैं कि कैपिटल एकाउंट्स से जो रुपया आता है उसको भी सरकार रेवन्यू में खर्चा कर देती है। यानी सरकार जितना रुपया अर्न करती है उस से कहीं ज्यादा सरकार खर्चा करती है। यह अत्यन्त ही चिन्ताजनक स्थिति है। इसका मतलब यह है कि विकास का जो काम है वह अवरुद्ध हो रहा है इस नीति के चलते। चिंताजनक बात यह है कि डवलपमेंट एक्सपैंडीचर जो है घटता चला जा रहा है। दो साल के अंदर भी काफी घटा है। विकास मद का खर्च 1984–85 में 60.3 परसेंट से घटकर लास्ट से वर्तमान साल में 57.2 परसेंट हो गया है यह ऐसी बात है कि जिस पर सारे राष्ट्र को चिंता है। मैं इस संबंध में यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने लगातार बढ़ती हुई सबसीडी की चर्चा की। सचमुच जो सबसीडी 1970–71 में 337 करोड़ रुपये थी वह 1984 में 6300 करोड़ और इस वर्ष के चलते चलते 6000 करोड़ रुपये हो जाएगी। हमारा तरीका ऐसा है कि हम धनियों खुशहालों को ज्यादा सबसीडी देते हैं और गरीब वर्ग को हम कम सबसीडी देते हैं। इसलिए इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करने की जरुरत है। मैं जानता हूं कि जबाव के वक्त मंत्री महोदय कहेंगे कि हम को विदेशों से चीनी मंगानी पड़ी इसलिए सबसीडी देनी पड़ी, फर्टीलाइजर में देनी पड़ी। लेकिन अगर इसका विश्लेषण करें तो ज्यादातर इस का भाग हम धनी वर्ग को देते हैं और उन गरीब लोगों को हम कम सबसीडी देते हैं। लेकिन इधर नान-प्लान का जो एक्सपेंडीचर है वह लगातार बढ़ता जा रहा है। सन् 1984–85 में वह 39.7 प्रतिशत था और इस वर्ष बढ़कर 42.87 हो गया है। यानी कुल राजस्व का 687.1 ऐसी स्थिति में हम कैसे विकास कर सकते हैं, कोई योजना नहीं बना सकते हैं। सरकारी आन्तरिक कर्ज भी बेतरह बढ़ रहा है और यह 1 लाख 14 हजार 230 करोड़ से भी ज्यादा बढ़ गया है। इस इन्टरनल बोरोइंग पर हमें सिर्फ सूद का ही 6 हजार करोड़ रुपया सालाना देना पड़ता है। इसी तरह की स्थिति फारन ट्रेड डेफिसिट की भी है। गत चार पांच वर्षों में वह सालाना पांच छः हजार करोड़ के बीच में जा रहा है। इन सब का परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि जो हम अपना सेक्टर प्लान बना रहे हैं वह दरअसल में विकास का प्लान नहीं रह गया है। वह कंसोलिडेशन का प्लान है। मैं इस संबंध में प्लानिंग कमीशन ने जो पेपर जारी किया है उसका उद्धरण आपको देना चाहता हूं सरकार ने सातवीं योजना में कहा है कि सवा तीन लाख करोड़ रुपये हम खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन इस से क्या होगा जब कि विकास के लिए कोई प्लान ही नहीं रहेगा? प्लानिंग कमीशन के दस्तावेज से मैं उद्धरण देता हूं :

Due to resource constraints, the investment in the public Sector industrial enterprises will be confined during the Seventh Plan period to consolidation, replacement for modernisation with little or no expansion in capacity.

यानी पब्लिक सैक्टर में कोई विकास नहीं करना है। मंत्री महोदय हमको अरबों और

[श्री चतुरानन मिश्र]

खरबों की योजना सुना देंगे, लेकिन वास्तविक स्थिति यह है कि विकास की कोई योजना नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में आप उस योजना को लेकर क्या करेंगे, यह बहुत चिन्ताजनक स्थिति है। इसीलिए मैंने कहा कि हमारी जो आर्थिक नीति है उस में मौलिक परिवर्तन की जरूरत है जिसे करने के लिए सरकार इंकार करती है। सरकार ने इस सदन में कई बार कहा है कि इंफ्लेशन का रेट घट गया है। हमने बार-बार कहा है कि इसका रिफ्लेक्शन मूल्यों पर नहीं हो रहा है। इस साल का 1985-86 का जो बजट था उसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि आज आपको वेजेज और सैलरीज क्यों बढ़ानी पड़ रही है? क्यों आपको इस वर्ष इस मद में 4953 करोड़ रुपया देना पड़ा है? अगर इंफ्लेशन नहीं बढ़ा है तो क्यों आपको वेजज और सेलरीज में इतनी बढ़ोत्तरी करनी पड़ रही है? चीजों के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, यह एक स्पष्ट बात है और इसको सरकार को स्वीकार करना चाहिए।

सरकार को यह भी देखना चाहिए कि अभी जिस नीति का अवलम्बन सरकार कर रही है उस नीति के चलते और भी स्थिति खराब होने जा रही है। पहली बात तो यह है कि सरकार ने मोडर्नाइजेशन की योजना बनाई है। मैं भी मोडर्नाइजेशन के पक्ष में हूं। लेकिन जिस ढंग से सरकार इसको कर रही है उस से इस देश में एक भयंकर बवंडर उठेगा। यह सिर्फ मेरी राय नहीं है, उद्योगपतियों की भी यही राय है, यद्यपि मेरी और उनकी राय एक नहीं होती है। पिछले हफ्ते के 'इंडिया टुडे' में 16 दिसम्बर को श्री रतन टाटा का एक इन्टरव्यू छपा है। उसकी ओर मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूं। उसको मैं यहां पर उद्धरित करता हूं :

"My fear is that the same people who are asking for liberalisation will scream for protection again." Why ? "There will be bloodshed" he answers. "If anyone thinks that it can be done without pain, they are fooling themselves". He expects the pain to come from closures and retrenchments which are a natural corollary to competition and are issues that need to be addressed directly.

इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस पालिसी के चलते कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। सिक इन्डस्ट्रीज का बिल लाकर उसका समाधान नहीं हो सकता है। जब तक आप अपनी आर्थिक नीतियों में मूलभूत परिवर्तन नहीं करते हैं तब तक कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। इसी संदर्भ में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि कल इसी सदन में चर्चा हुई और उसमें कई माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया कि नई टैक्सटाइल पालिसी के चलते बड़े पैमाने पर बेरोजगारी हो रही है। टैक्सटाइल उद्योग में जो पावरलूम सेक्टर और हैण्डलूम सेक्टर है उसको जबर्दस्त धक्का लगा है। हम तो विरोध पक्ष में हैं, हमारी बात आप छोड़ दीजिए। जो लोग सरकारी पक्ष के हैं या सरकार के मित्र पक्ष के हैं, जैसे ए० आई० डी० एम० के० है, उन्होंने कहा है कि इस नीति के चलते भयंकर दुर्दशा मजदूरों की हो रही है। दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने भी इसकी चर्चा की है। तो यह आपका प्राइस राइज और टैक्सटाइल पालिसी के चलते इस तरह की स्थिति देश में आ गई है। दूसरी बात आपने प्राइवेट सैक्टर को तरजीह देने की नीति का जो अवलम्बन किया है उससे स्थिति और भी खराब हुई है। सरकार ने जो फारेन कोलोबोरेशन की नीति अख्तियार की है उससे भी स्थिति खराब हुई है। यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि ये सारी बातें अनियंत्रित ढंग से हो रही हैं। अभी तीन ही महीने का जो फारेन ट्रेड में डैफिसिट हुआ वह तीन हजार करोड़ रुपये का है। उसमें से 5 करोड़ रुपया बताया गया है कि मशीनरी वगैरह लाने के लिये है। हमारी सूचना के मुताबिक उसमें से करीब 2 सौ करोड़ रुपये की मशीनरी कैपिटल गुड्स में है और आप ऐसा कैपिटल गुड्स मंगा रहे हैं जो इस देश में भी बनता है और जिसकी पूर्ति यहां हो सकती है। यह जो ओपन जनटब लाइसेंस सिस्टम आपने किया है उसका यही

अनुपालन हो रहा है इसको आपको देखना चाहिए । जो चीजें देश में बनती हैं उसको भी आप विदेश से मंगाते हैं, यह अत्यन्त दुखद बात है । मैंने अभी पैट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर को एक पत्र लिखा था कि क्या यह सही है कि एल० पी० जी० सिलेंडर जो देश में बनते हैं उनको भी आप विदेश से मंगा रहे है तो उन्होंने मुझे जो जवाब दिया उसको मैं यहां पर पढ़कर सुना देता हूं । उन्होंने लिखा है कि :

> "In the context of continued shortfall in availability of cylinder from indigenous manufactures, it was decided in 1983 to import 8 lakh cyclinders from Brazil."

क्या ये सब चीजें हम प्लान नहीं कर सकते हैं । अगर आप इस तरह से ढील छोड़ देंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि आप ब्राजील और लेटिन अमेरिका के कन्ट्रीज की राह पर जा रहे हैं । इसी तरह जो फारेन कोलोबरेशन होता है वह हेम्बरगर के लिये होता है पीजा के लिए होता है, शाफ्ट ड्रिंक्स के लिये होता है, आफ्टर सेव लौशन के लिए होता है । तो यह सारी चीजें हम क्या कर रहे हैं । इस देश में इतने लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं, यहां अन-इम्प्लाइमेंट है ।

उपसभापति : आप पीजा, हेम्बरगर और शाफ्ट ड्रिंक्स की बात कर रहे हैं ?

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : इसलिए कि इनको विदेशों से मंगा रहे है और इसलिये मैंने सोचा आपको बता दूं कि फारेन कोलोबरेशन किन किन कामों के लिये आप कर रहे हैं । इसलिये हमको . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . . उपसभापति महोदया, अगर सुबह से शाम आप जितनी चीजों का इस्तेमाल करते हैं आपने चर्चा की तो मुझे याद आया कि आपने सब कुछ बहु राष्ट्रीय और एकाधिकारियों को हैंड ओवर कर दिया है । सुबह से लेकर शाम तक मल्टीनेशनल और मोनोपोली हाउसेज द्वारा निर्मित चीजों का ही हम इस्तेमाल करते हैं । सवेरे उठकर आपने कालगेट या फोरहंस से टूथ पेस्ट करते हैं, उसके बाद चाय लिपटन की लेंगे, ब्रिटानिया के लेंगे, पेपर बिरला और गोयनका का लेंगे सेव के बाद बहुराष्ट्रीय आफ्टर सेव लोशन लेंगे, नहाने के लिये हिन्दुस्तान लीवर और टाटा कंपनी का साबुन इस्तेमाल करेंगे, कपड़ा अगर खादी भी पहनते हैं तो उसमें पोलियस्टर लगा हुआ पहनेंगे, इसको पहले जनता पार्टी ने शुरू किया और आपने उसको बनाये रखा है, खाना बनाने के लिये वनस्पति लेंगे, ट्रांसपोर्ट बजाज और सुजुकी का लेंगे, टिफिन लेंगे तो उसमें हेम्बरगर और शाफ्ट ड्रिंक्स लेंगे, शाम को सपत्नीक मार्केट में जायेंगे और जिन लोगों को पब्लिक सेक्टर के पैसों में से, पब्लिक फंड के लीकेज से पैसा मिलता है वे आम-तौर पर दक्षिण अफ्रीका से आया हुआ डायमन्ड खरीदेंगे । महोदया, मैं जानता हूं कि आप उसमें से नहीं है मैं आपकी चर्चा नहीं कर रहा हूं यह मुझे मालूम है कि यह मैंने सिर्फ सूचना के लिये कहा है । स्मगल्ड गोल्ड जो आता है उसका जेवर खरीदने के लिये जाते हैं । . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . महोदया, मैंने बार-बार कहा कि मैं आपकी चर्चा नहीं कर रहा हूं लेकिन कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं । टी० वी० भी देखिये तो उसमें भी यही है । सुबह से रात तक रात में स्लीपिंग बहु-राष्ट्रीय की होगी । यही बात शराब के लिये है । सुबह से रात तक लगातार हमारी स्थिति यही है कि हम मोनोपली हाउसेज और मल्टीनेशनल कंपनी का समर्थन किये जा रहे हैं । अभी जो हमारी सातवीं योजना है उसमें जो प्रायरिटीज शिफ्ट हुई है उसमें भी यही किया गया है और उसमें पब्लिक सेक्टर को गौण रखा गया है । आप देखेंगे, प्लान देखने से आपको पता चलेगा कि जिन जिन चीजों में 15 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा का विकास हुआ है वे सारी चीजें प्राइवेट सेक्टर में है । मैं उदाहरण के लिये कहता हूं कि कंप्यूटर सिस्टम, इलैक्ट्रानिक्स, इलैक्ट्रानिक कम्पोनेन्टस कम्युनिकेशन, इक्विपमेंट, कज्यूमर इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स, सिन्थेटिक, डिटरजेंट्स पोलिथीन लेदर फुटवियर, पोलियेस्टर फाइबर, पोलियेस्टर, बल्क ड्रग्स, ड्रग्ज फारमूलेशन, यह सारी चीजें हैं जिनमें 15 परसेंट से लेकर 47 परसेंट तक वृद्धि होगी सेवेंथ प्लान में । यह सभी दे दिया गया है प्राइवेट सेक्टर को जिसका विकास 6% होगा, 5% होगा, यह केपैसिटी युटीलाइजेशन होगा जैसे स्टील, सीमेंट वगैरह यह सब सरकारी

[श्री चतुरानन मिश्र]

क्षेत्र में दे दिया गया है यानी अब राजकीय क्षेत्र विकास नहीं कर सकता । मल्टी-नेशनल कम्पनियां जाएंगी और रवानगी क्षेत्र का विकास होगा । सदन को मालूम है कि चर्चा बहुत की जाती है पब्लिक सेक्टर में 35 हजार करोड़ रुपए हमने लगाया है लेकिन अभी काले धन की एक जांच कमेटी बनी थी उसने बताया कि सिर्फ एक वर्ष के अन्दर 36 हजार करोड़ रुपये काला धन इस देश में अर्न किया गया । यह प्राइवेट सेक्टर के हाथ में है । यह तो पब्लिक सेक्टर के हाथ में नहीं है वित्तीय संस्थान और बैंक दोनों ही रवानगी क्षेत्र की मदद में मुख्यतया हैं । उधर मार्किट कंसट्रेंट्स, इंटरनेशनल बाजार में साम्राज्यवादी देस हमारे ऊपर हो रहे हैं । नतीजा यह होगा कि थोड़े ही दिनों के अन्दर भारत का यह पब्लिक सेक्टर अत्याधिक बीमार हो जाएगा और यह इस अवस्था में नहीं रहेगा कि हम आगे कुछ कर सकें । इसलिए सब से बड़ी चिंता की बात यही है जिस ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । इसके अतिरिक्त आज देश में जो स्मलिंग होती है वह सब को मालूम है यह खानगी क्षेत्र । अभी बताया गया कि सिंथेटिक क्लाथ का सालाना तीन हजार करोड़ रुपये का स्मगलिंग होता है । सरकार द्वारा जो धन खर्च होता है उसमें भयानक रूप से लीकेज होता है । कालेधन वाली कमेटी ने बताया कि 10 करोड़ अगर हम खर्च करते है तो उसमें से चार करोड़ निश्चित रूप से लीकेज में चला जाता है। टेक्स इवेजन के बारे में भी उसने कहा है कि जितना सरकार टेक्स वसूलती है उससे ढाई गुना से ज्यादा इवेजन में चला जाता है । यह सभी खानगी क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा है । उधर सरकार खानगी क्षेत्र पर टैक्स भी घटा रही है । सरकार की नीति के चलते डायरेक्ट टैक्सेशन जो था वह जो 1960-61 में 29.8 परसेंट था वह घट कर के अभी 14.3 परसेंट हो गया है तो जिनको देना चाहिये था उनके ऊपर से टैक्स हटा लिया गया दूसरी तरफ इनडायरेक्ट टेक्सेशन सीमेंट, टायर, वगैरह को अगर लें तो उसमें भी 80 परसेंट 90 परसेंट है' डीजल, स्टील और क्लाथ पर सब पर बहुत ज्यादा टैक्स पहले से बना हुआ है। इस तरह की नीति सरकार अभी अवलम्बन कर रही है । एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव प्राइस को बढ़ाकर और टैक्स को बढ़ा के आम लोगों के लिए जीवन-यापन बिलकुल असम्भव होता जा रहा है इसलिए मैंने कहा कि मैं इन विशेष कारणों के चलते इस विधेयक का मैं विरोध कर रहा हूं । मैं यह भी सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि आज प्राइवेट सेक्टर को प्रमुख बनाने की तैयारी कर रहे है । हमारे वित्त मंत्री नौजवान आदमी हैं और राज्य वित्त मंत्री भी नौजवान हैं और प्रधानमंत्री जी तो सबसे नौजवान हैं और उन्होंने कुछ अच्छा काम भी किया है विदेश में भारत की प्रतिष्ठा को बढ़ाया है, कुछ पंजाब और आसाम के मामले में समझौता भी किया है इसको हम लोगों ने भी पसंद किया है लेकिन ऐसा लगा है कि यह खानगी क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं तथा सुबह से शाम तक मल्टीनेशनल्ज का नाम राम नाम की तरह जपने के लिए हमें बाध्य कर रहे हैं इससे लगता है कि प्रधानमंत्री नौजवान तो जरूर हैं लेकिन विचार में वे अपने नाना से भी 50 वर्ष ज्यादा बूढ़े है । अगर प्राइवेट की सेक्टर की तरफ ही जाना था तो इसके लिए नौजवान प्रधानमंत्री की क्या जरूरत थी । कोई बूढ़े से बूढ़ा व्यक्ति भी करता यह तो आजमाइश की हुई चीज है । इसमें कोई नयी बात नहीं है। इसलिए देश की जो राजनीतिक परिस्थिति हो रही है उससे हम बहुत ज्यादा चिंतित हैं । मैं, हमारी पार्टी या हमारे मित्र मार्क्सवादी पार्टी इस स्थिति में नहीं है कि तुरन्त पावर में आ जाएं । आप है किन्तु आपका विश्रखलन बहुत तेजी से हो रहा है । मैं अभी आसाम में गया था । आसाम में मैंने देखा कि आसाम का जो हाथी है वह आपके कम्प्यूटर को बुरी तरह खदेड़ रहा है । ऐसा खदेड़ रहा है कि देखकर के ही समझा जा सकता है कि कम्प्यूटर को हाथी कैसे खदेड़ता चला जा रहा है । अगर यही रहा . . .

उपसभापति : कैसे खदेड़ रहा है ?

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : रिजल्ट में मालूम हो जायेगा ।

श्री वीर भद्र प्रताप सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : खदेड़ना ही है तो अपना काम कर रहा है ।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : तो हमने कहा कम्प्यूटर को खदेड़ रहा है और इसलिए कह रहा है कि 8 राज्यों में पहले ही आप हारे हुये हैं । नये प्रधान मंत्री आये हैं, तो अपने काल के पहले चुनावों में अभी आप पंजाब में हारे गये, फिर आसाम में हारिएगा । तो क्या नतीजा निकलेगा । लोक सभा चुनाव की जीत हुई जिसमे वह प्रधान मंत्री बने । वह तो इंदिरा जी की देन है आपकी देन नही है । आपकी देन का खाता बराबर माइनस ही जायेगा क्या ? इसपर कांग्रेसजन स्वयं ही चिंतन करें कि उनकी किस नीति के कारण ऐसा हो रहा है । इसलिए मैंने इसकी चर्चा की कि एक गम्भीर स्थिति देश में उत्पन्न हो रही है और जहा आपकी सरकार है नार्थ इस्ट में 4–5 राज्य आते हैं जहा मिलिटरी के बिना कोई सरकार नहीं चल सकती है, यह आप भी जानते हैं और हम भी जानते हैं । तो इसलिए एक गम्भीर स्थिति हो रही है । माडरनाइजेशन के पक्ष में मैं हूं, मैंने कहा है लेकिन आप तमाम समान्ती तत्वों को बढ़ावा देकर बहुराष्ट्रिकों क मदद से माडर्नाइजेशन की चर्चा कर रहे हैं । उसका नतीजा यही हो रहा है जो सामने है, जो पंजाब में हो रहा है, दूसरी जगहों में हो रहा है, फ्यूडल और रीजनालिज्म की जो फोर्सेज हैं वे ही उठकर आयेंगी आपको अपदस्थ करने के लिए । माडरनाइजेशन कहने से नहीं चलता है । शायद हमारा पड़ौसी राज्य ईरान था वहां बादशाह ने कम माडरनाइजेशन के लिए कोशिश नहीं की, लेकिन उन्होंने भी फ्यूडल और अमरीका बहुराष्ट्री की मदद से माडर्नाइजेशन करना चाहा तो उनका जो हाल हुआ वह किसी से छिपा नही है । उनको कब्र के लिए जमीन देने के लिए तैयार नहीं होता था । इसलिए माडरनाइजेशन को हमें आम जनता के साथ मिला करके देखना चाहिए कि उनकी समस्याएं क्या है और उनको मिलाने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए । जो आपका यह विचार है कि कुछ साधन जुटा करके गरीबों को देंगे एन०आर० ई०पी० के जरिये से या दूसरी संस्थाओं के जरिये से, वह बात अच्छी है लेकिन वह ही काफी नहीं है । 65 करोड़ की आबादी के व्यापक परिवर्तन की जरूरत है ।

अब मैं सरकार के सामने कुछ सुझाव रखता हूं कि अभी भी आप स्थिति को सम्हाल सकते हैं । इसलिए मैं कुछ कंक्रीट सजेशन्स आपके सामने रखता हूं । मेरा ख्याल है कि जो सब्सिडी फूड पर देते हैं वह जो धनी मानी तबका है । उसको भी देते हैं उनको काट दीजिए उनको कहिए बाजार में जाकर खरीदें क्योंकि बाजार आज उनका है और जो गरीब तबका है, इनको देने से उनकी सब्सिडी में कटौती होती है । जो आप फर्टिलाइजर सप्लाई करते हैं वह मध्यम और गरीबों को दीजिए, जो धनी किसान हैं उनको आप नहीं दीजिए, जो कुलक्स हैं उनको नहीं दीजिए, उनको कहिए कि मारकेट में जाकर खरीदें । जो किसानो द्वारा उत्पादित चीजें हैं उनका मूल्य स्थिर कीजिए । आपने कुछ मूल्य बढ़ाया है लेकिन उसको ज्यादा बढ़ाइये थोड़ा और ज्यादा बढ़ाने की जरूरत है ताकि ईख के मामले में, चीनी के मामले में, रूई के मामले में, तिलहन, दलहन, जूट, नारियल आदि के मामले में हमारा देश सेल्फ सफीशियंट रह सके । सबको याद होगा कि चीनी के मामले में हमारे किसानों ने भारत को न सिर्फ सेल्फ सफीशियंट बना दिया था बल्कि विश्व में सबसे ज्यादा उत्पादन करने वाला देश बनाया था जब इसकी कीमत ऊंची थी । मैं यह चाहता हूं कि आप कृषि पदार्थों के मूल्य इस पालिसी में परिवर्तन करें इससे चीनी, खाद्य तेल, नारियल तेल तिलहन आदि में आयात का खर्च बच जायेगा । दूसरा मैं चाहता हूं कि रिजर्व बैंक से गवर्नमेंट जो कर्ज लेती है एक कानून बनाकर उसकी सीलिंग तय कर दें । तब ही आप पर विश्वास

[श्री चतुरानन मिश्र]

होगा । कई देशों में ऐसा कानून है । आप यह मत कीजिए कि नासिक प्रेस सिर्फ आपका ही है । एक कानून बन जाये और यदि सीलिंग से आपको ज्यादा जरूरत पड़ जाये रुपये की तो फिर पार्लियामेंट के सामने आइये और उसके बाद आप उसका उपयोग कर सकते हैं । फाइव स्टार कल्चर जो आपने चलाया है उसको बंद कीजिए, गरीबों का ख्याल कीजिए करोड़ों गरीब यूं ही इंतजार नहीं करेंगे अगर आप सोचें कि एक सौ वर्ष तक ऐसा चला लेंगे, वैसा नहीं होगा, भयंकर खून खराबा होगा । एक्साइज ड्यूटी पर हमारा ख्याल है कि आपको इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी के आधार पर लगानी चाहिए, थोड़ा सा मार्जिन दे दीजिए इंस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी में उस आधार पर क्योंकि टैक्सों की बड़े पैमाने पर चोरी हो रही है और आप जो पूंजीपतियों पर निर्भर करते हैं कि कितना उत्पादन किया, नहीं किया. कोई मशीनरी नहीं है, इफेक्टिव मशीनरी नहीं है जो जांच कर सके इसलिए इंस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी के एक्साइज ड्यूटी मुताबिक हो । जिस स्पेसिफिक कानून से रुपया आता है उसको उस स्पेसिफिक काम में ही इस्तेमाल किया जाये जैसे रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट का रुपया आता है उसको हम उसी में खर्च करें ताकि उसका विकास हो सके। आप क्या करते हैं कि डायवरशन आफ फण्डस कर देते हैं, कहीं का रुपया कहीं लाकर खर्च कर देते हैं । यह नहीं होना चाहिए । जो डायरेक्ट टैक्स का शेयर था, जनरल बजट का या रेवेन्यू का 1960 में उसको हम चाहते हैं कि फिर से पुनर्स्थापित किया जाय ।

1.00 P.M.

करवंचना को चैक करने के लिए अभी आप ने कुछ रेड्स करवाई हैं, वह स्वागत योग्य है । आपने कहा कि आपकी नीति के चलते इस वर्ष ज्यादा टैक्स जमा हो रहा है । कुछ उसका भी अंश हो सकता है । लेकिन मूलतः हमारा ख्याल कि आपने लगातार जो रेड्स की है, उसके चलते ही कर संग्रह ज्यादा हुआ है । इसलिए रेड्स और तेज कीजिए, आप यह पहले भी कर सकते थे, इसे और जोरदार ढंग से कीजिए ताकि लोगों को मालूम हो जाय कि कर-चुराना इस देश में संभव नहीं है । लीकेज जो पब्लिक एक्सपेंडीचर में होता है, उसको बंद कीजिए । पब्लिक सैक्टर को इम्प्रूव करने के लिए यथार्थवादी कार्यक्रम बनाये । एक मारटोरियम डिक्लेयर कीजिए कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव प्राइस राइज कुछ वर्षों के लिए नहीं होगा । हम मजदूर वर्ग भी इस में सहयोग करने के लिए तैयार हैं । इसको आगे बढ़ाइये ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जो टैक्स बर्डन इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स के रूप में आप लोगों पर बहुत ज्यादा है, उस को घटाने के लिए आप कोशिश कीजिए । यह भी मैंने कहा कि फ्रैंट-इक्विलाईजेशन जिसकी चर्चा कल की गयी थी, कुछ चीजों को फ्रेट इक्वलाइजेशन है और कुछ भी नहीं है उसके बारे में जल्दी ध्यान दीजिए क्योंकि बिहार वगैरह राज्य इस से बहुत ज्यादा कुप्रभावित होते हैं । एक चीज और मैं कहना चाहूंगा, मैं चूंकि बिहार राज्य से आता हूं, इसलिए उसकी चर्चा करना चाहता हूं कि खनिज की रायल्टी का जो सिस्टम है, उसको आप टनों पर नहीं मूल्य के आधार पर कीजिए, एड-वालोरम सिस्टम आप कीजिए ताकि राज्यों के लिए भी कुछ धन आ सके । कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि आंक्ट्राय को हटा दीजिए और सचमुच वह दिक्कत पैदा होगी। लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि अभी चर्चा चल रही है कि जो भी सामान दूसरे राज्य में जाएगा उस पर 20 परसेंट प्रवेश कर हर राज्य लगाएगा क्योंकि केन्द्र राज्यों को उचित मदद नहीं देता । तो एक नया टैक्स आने वाला है ।

कंसाइनमेंट के बारे में जो संविधान में भी यह संशोधन हुआ था, तो उसके बारे में भी अभी तक रुल्स वगैरह बन कर नहीं गए हैं, इसलिए भी दिक्कत है । फारन-कालबोरेशन के बारे में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जैसे हमको लगा कि इसमें चाइनीज सिस्टम अच्छा है, वह फारन-कालबोरेशन कर रहे हैं । लेकिन

इन्होंने तय कर दिया है कि कोलबोरेशन के लिए जो इण्डस्ट्री हो, उसकी आमदनी का 10 परसेंट से ज्यादा, अब यह 10 है या 15 है मंत्री महोदय इसकी जांच करवा लें, तो 10 या 15 परसेंट से ज्यादा खर्चा विदेश कर्ज चुकाने के लिए नहीं होगा। यही उन्होंने तय किया है। मैं इन सुझावों को आपके सामने प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूं और चूंकि आप डिफ्ट कर रहे हैं पूरे देश की इकानोमी को और बरबादी की तरफ जा रहे है, इसलिए मैं इस सप्लीमेण्टरी बिल का घोर विरोध करता हूं। कोई भी इसका साइंटिफिक एनालायसिस नही है, सिर्फ दो बातें हैं, जो मैंने पहले भी कही नेचुरल कलमिटी और आदिवासियों के लिए जो नई घोषणा हुई, नहीं तो कोई अप्रत्याशित चीज नहीं थी, यह पहले ही किया जा सकता था... (व्यवधान)... मैंने इसलिए कहा था विरोध तो आपने सुन ही लिया लिया। वह तो अखिर में आपको कहना चाहिए या-मैं विरोध करता हूं, वह तो आप चूक गए हैं, इसलिए मैंने आपको लाकर कहा कि मैं विरोध करता हूं।

SHRI V. NARAYANASWAMY (Pondicherry) : Madam Deputy Chairman, I thank you very much for having given me an opportunity to speak on this Appropriation Bill. In this the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Janardhana Poojari, has claimed a sum of Rs. 1824.66 crores as Supplementary Demands for Grants, Plan expenditure Rs. 713·12 crores and non-Plan expenditure Rs. 1011·54 crores. In the non-Plan expenditures a sum of Rs. 45 crores was allotted for relief on account of natural calamities.

Madam, in the Union Territory of Pondicherry we had torrential rains commencing from 3-11-85 up to 12-11-85. It is a Union Territory Pondicherry comprises Karaikal, Mahi and Yanam. In the two areas in Pondicherry above we had 655.4 millimetres of rains in these 10 days. In Karaikal we had 773.1 millimetres of rains in these 12 days. Due to floods and cyclones, the entire Pondicherry and Karaikal regions have been out off from the rest of the country for two days from 10th to 11th November, 1985. There was no electricity. There was no transport. The normal life was paralysed for 15 days in the month of November, 1985.

Madam, flood relief work was started. The damage caused was this. In regard to agriculture, 4600 hectares of samba plantation and the paddy saplings have been damaged due to these floods in Pondicherry alone. In Karaikal region, about 6000 hectares of samba crop and 900 hactares of Kuruvai crop which was to be harvested was submerged in water. Forty thousand families have been rendered homeless. We have estimated the loss at 12 crores of rupees. We have submitted a memorandum to that effect to the hon. Prime Minister and also the hon. Finance Minister. Our hon. Prime Minister was kind enough. He visited our State and was pleased to sanction 5 lakhs of rupees as interim relief from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. In addition to it, a sum of Rs. 1 crore was also sanctioned as interim relief by the Central Administration. The Prime Minister also deputed the Minister for Agriculture, hon. Shri Buta Singh, who visited our State and surveyed the flood affected areas and the colonies which have been submerged and inundated in flood water. He has also submitted a reoprt. Madam, the Central Team also visited our State to evaluate the estimated damage caused to crops and huts in the State of Pondicherry and Karaikal region. The amount sanctioned by the Government is not even 5 per cent for the purpose of rehabilitating the people in Karaikal and Pondicheerry and especially those who are below the poverty line. We have to rehabilitate the persons whose houses have been damaged in order to bring normalcy in Karaikal and Pondicherry. Therefore, I submit to the hon. Finance Minister to sanction immediately the amount of Rs 12 crores which has been asked for by the Pondicherry Adminisrtation.

[Shri V. Narayanaswami]

Prior to flood havoc, we had drought in Karaikal and Pondicherry. Kaveri water was not released for agricultural purposes. Kavery being the tail end of the cavery basin, whenever there is flood, the entire Karaikal ragion is inundated. When there is drought no water is given in Kaveri river. The entire water is shared by Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Therefore, a provision may be made for the purpose of giving due share for saving our agricultural crop during drought season, from April to June in our State, especially in Karaikal region.

In the Supplementary Budget, Madam, a sum of Rs. 12 crores has been sanctioned for the purpose of reviving the Anglo-French Textile Mill which was closed in July, 1983. We have only three major mills in Pondicherry—one is the Anglo-French Textile Mill, the second is the Swadeshi Cotton Mill, and the third is Bharati Mill. The Swadeshi Mill and the Bharati Mill have already been taken over by the NTC and they are being run by the National Textiles Corporation. Regarding this Anglo-French Textile Mill, Madam, it was an export-oriented mill which had earned a lot of foreign exchange in sending its cloth to USSR and UK. Till 1981, it was earning crores of rupees as profit. And in the end of 1981, one Mr. Jattia of Bombay purchased the mill and the said person, according to the information available, had no knowledge in the textile field and he was only dealing with cotton goods. After purchasing the mill, he diverted the funds from the mill to his original business of cotton. He allowed the mill to become sick. And, therefore, the employees, numbering 7,500, who have been employed in the mill have been rendered unemployed and they have been thrown to the street. And the family members of these 7,500 workers, namely 45,000 people in the entire population of six lakhs in our State, have been suffering. The economy of Pondicherry has been shattered. Therefore, we made requests to the hon. Prime Minister also the Finance Minister to take immediate steps since it is a major mill in our State for re-opening the same. And we are very grateful to our hon. Prime Minister and also to the hon. Finance Minister for taking the decision for and on behalf of the people of Pondicherry. And a sum of Rs. 12 crores has been earmarked for the purpose of nationalising this mill. In that, Madam, Rs. 4.95 crores as been sanctioned as a grant and Rs. 7.05 crores has been sanctioned as a loan. My submission is that these Rs. 12 crores will only form three-fourths of the amount which we have claimed for nationalising this mill. While nationalising this mill, Madam, no person, no technical officer or Administrative Officer who was employed in the earlier management under Mr. Jathia should be placed there, for the purpose of nationalisaing this mill. Any person, any officer who is in the Central panel and who had experience in the National Textiles Corporation may be appointed for the purpose of bringing the mill to the fore front and getting profits as it was done in 1981. I would like to submit to the hon. Finance Minister that a monitoring committee may be appointed for the purpose of expending the funds which have been given by the Finance Ministry because my apprehension is that in our State of Pondicherry there are several forces working against the nationalisation of the mill and, therefor, this migh t be taken care of by the Finance Minister.

Then, coming to the railways in our State, Madam, I would like to submit that our Pondicherry port is more feasible when compared to the Madras port for the purpose of loading and unloading the goods which are coming from foreign countries, especially the fertilizers and chemicals. The cost of unloading is

nearly 20 per cent less than the Tamil Nadu port. Madam, we have only the steam engine in the railway section connecting Pondicherry and in Madras *via* Villupuram. That particular train may be replaced and a diesel engine may be put for the purpose of carrying the goods which have been unloaded at Pondicherry port.

Then, coming to the airways my submission Madam, is that in 1981 in Pondicherry the foundation stone was laid for having an airstrip. That work is in progress and it will take nearly three years to complete that work. Therfore, a Vayudoot service may be introduced enabling the people i. e. 20,000 French stettlement people are there two thounsand Aurobindo Ashramites are there and more than 500 families in Auroville, which is an international city, to avail of this facility. In order to enable these people to move from Pondicherry to Madras, a Vayudoot service may be introduced from Pondicherry.

Then, coming to the other aspects of the Budget, Madam, I would like to say that a sum of Rs. 192 crores has been allocated for the National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee programme. These programmes are being introduced at the district level. But while giving benefits to the rural people, there is no committee to check the functioning of these programmes to know whether the benefits under them reach the poor mass of needy people who are entitled to those benefits. Further, it is only a short term measure which is being adopted for the purpose of rehabilitation of there people. While providing the short term measures, the Government should also see that it is also a permanent measures for the purpose of development of these people. Coming to subsidies, a sum of Rs. 300 crores has been allotted in this Budget. According to the information gathered it is only for tribals and adivasis for supplying wheat and rice to them, Madam, this scheme may be introduced also for the benefit of the people who are living in the rural areas and who are living below the poverty line.

Coming to the tax pattern, Madam, I would like to say a few words about, it. The tax pattern is not uniformaly placed in regard to sales tax and excise duty in all the States, especially in our State, the tax which is collected by way of excise duty on liquor and sales tax on chassis and cars is 3 per cent. But it is 12 percent in Tamil Nadu and in Andhra Pradesh it is much more higher and so also in 'Karnataka, Therefore, we find it very difficult though we have very good business but there is hoarding and blackmarting and smuggling and therefore the tax pattern may be made rational and brought on par with the other States since the consumption which we require is only for our State.

With these words, Madam, I thank you very much for giving me opportunity to speak and I conclude.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu & Kashmir): Madam Deputy Chairman, we are speaking on the Appropriation No. 6 Bill, 1985. This envisages an expenditure of Rs, 1824.65 crores. I have before me the Appropriation Bill no. 5 under which, in the last session. we were required to appropriate Rs, 3,872 crores. So, in effect, it means that the two Bills. No. 5 and No. 6 make a total of Rs. 5697 crores. For all pratical purposes, Madam Deputy Chairman, this seems to me to be a case of bad budgeting. I do not know about Appropriations No 1-2-3-4 and whether any of these also pertains to this current year : I am not aware of that ; but only taking these two into account, it means that we are required to appropriate a further sum

[Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto]

of Rs. 6000 crores. This is obviously a case of bad budgeting. I do not understand why such contingeneies were not taken into account.

From the analysis of this chart I find that Rs. 740 crores are to be transferred to the States. If this sum constitutes the money that has to be transferred to the States as a result of drought etc., I can understand that but if this is a regular transfer, this should have been envisaged in the original Budget. I do not understand this.

Another point is, when the Budget is presented, we are provided with various papersand documents—which is quite a weight— given explanations for various expenditures. But for a sum of Rs. 18267 crores, what we have been given is just this piece of paper. Does not the Government owe an explanation to Members of Parlaiment? I do not say that this expenditure to be incurred by the Government is not called for it must have been called for and it must be so but does the Government not owe an explanation to us in this respect ? In the original Budget, for instance, in the case of Department of Rural Development, if we have earmarked a particular sum and now a further sum of Rs. 194 crores is envisaged, a small booklet containing explanations for each expenditure and why it is necessitated, should have been the normal courtesy extended to Member of Parlaiment. I would request the hon. Minister that while presenting further Appropriation Bills, or Supplementary Bills he must also furnish an explanatory memorandum. If he can supply to us a mass of documents alongwith Budget papers, why should he not pass on this information to us in time? I would request him that in future this apsect should be taken into consideration.

A further expenditure of Rs. 25 crores has been asked for in the Industries Department. I have been crying hoarse here in this House that so far as public sector investment in Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, out of a total of about Rs. 37,000 crores we have only about Rs. 6.7 crores investment in the entire region. Now that the Seventh Plan is being discussed. I would urge the hon. Minister that he should tell the Ministry of Industry that we have got both the climates in Jammu and Kashmir for heavy industry to be set up in the Jammu region and electronics and other telecommunication equipments industry to be set up in the Kashmir Valley. I would urge upon the Minister to see that we get some share out of this in the coming years.

A further sum of Rs. 40 crores has been asked for, over and above the budgeted sum, for road and inland water transport. There was a question today in the Question Hour on pollution and certain national rivers were to be identified where pollution control measures are to be taken up. I would request the hon. Minister to convey to the concerned Ministry that river Jhelum which crosses the entire valley of Kashmir should also be declared as a national river and pollution control methods should be adopted in this respect and a provision made therefor.

In the Department of Food, a further sum of Rs. 300 crores has been asked for. I do not know what it is. Is it required for investment in the FCI or any other productive activity. That is why I said that an explanatory memorandum should have satisfied us. This should have been done. This should have been explained to us. There should have been an explanatory memorandum, that this amount is required for this purpose.

With regard to village and small-scale industries, a further sum of Rs. 50 crores has been provided. I hope, the State of Jammu and Kashmir will get its due share in this allocation

made for small-scale and village industries because in the absence of any other industry, the small-scale and village industries need to be helped a lot.

The other point which I should like to make is in regard to the tourist industry in our State. Not enough provision has been made in the Budget for the tourist industry in Jammu and Kashmir. What we really need now in Jammu and Kashmir is the diversion of inland domestic tourism to Kashmir because we have had three bad years in Kashmir. Our tourist industry is in shambles. Our hotels were almost empty. I would request the hon. Minister to convey to the Ministry concerned, the Tourism Ministry, so that enough provision is made for the tourist industry also. Tourism is one of the mainstays of our economy, apart from small-scale and village industries.

Now, Madam, I have no option but to accept what has been proposed by the hon. Minister. But I hope, the observations made by me will be taken into consideration by him. I am grateful to Mr. Poojari. I did not say this earlier. I should have said this in the beginning of my speech. When the earlier Appropriation Bill was discussed, I had observed that whatever points that are made in the discussion on the Appropriation Bill should be conveyed to the Ministries concerned, by the Finance Ministry. The Finance Ministry is concerned with only a few of these items. The other items are concerning different Ministries. I am very greatful to him that I have received information from him that the points raised by me on the last occasion were duly conveyed by him to the concerned Ministries. I hope he will keep up this tradition, this practice and I hope, whatever points have been made, whether from this side or from that side, by Members, will be conveyed to the Ministries concerned. This is very important and this should be taken note of.

The last point I would like to make is in regard to the coin and note shortage. While coming from home every day, I give a two rupee note to the matador man, but he is not in a position to return the balance one rupee. This is because there is acute shortage of one rupee notes and coins. This has been discussed in this House and the hon. Minister has said that effective measures are being taken to tide over this difficulty. Here I have one small suggestion to make. I was in China in June. I found that paper currency in coins is in vogue there. When I asked them, they said that it has come to stay and it has become very popular there. I would suggest that instead of having coins, which cost a lot because of the high cost of aluminium and other things, he should appoint in his Ministry a working group to find out if there is a possibility of introducing paper currency in coins. I have my self seen this in China; I have been given 50 cents and other paper currency coins.

Madam, I hope, this and other points made by me will be taken into consideration by the hon. Minister.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Matto, as far as your first query is concerned, I am informed by the office that the supplementary demands for grants are always laid on the Table of the House. In the present case, this was done on 26-11-85 Explanations have been given in regard to the various demands and you could have taken it from there.

The House is now adjourned till 2.30 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at thirty minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-three minutes past two of the clock, **The Vice-Chairman (Shrimati Kanak Mukherjee)** in the Chair.

श्री घनश्याम सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, आपने मुझे अनुदान की पूरक मांगों के संबंध में बोलने के लिए समय दिया इसके लिए मैं आपका हृदय से आभारी हूं। मैं इसका समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं जब कभी अनुदान की पूरक मांगों के बारे में चर्चा होती है तो सदैव ही कुछ बातें हुआ करती है। विरोधी दल के लोग हमेशा कहते हैं कि बजट बनाते वक्त इनको क्यों नही सम्मिलित किया गया था। यह हमेशा परम्परागत प्रश्न चला आया है हमेशा इसके बारे में चर्चा की जाती है। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि हम लोगों का बजट फरवरी में बनता है और फरवरी से जो अनुदान की पूरक मांगें होती हैं एक लम्बा अरसा गुजर जाता है और देखने में आता है कि हमारी आवश्यकताओं तथा बजट में बहुत सी नीतियों में परिवर्तन करना पड़ता है, बहुत से खर्चों में बदलाव करना पड़ता है जो समय के अनुरूप होते है। उनको यदि बजट की पूरक मांगों में न लिया जाए तो किस तरह से लिया जाएगा। इस तरह से मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। यह पूरक मांगें ही हैं यदि यह पास न की जाएं तो आप लोगों को सरकार के कार्यक्रमों पर चर्चा करने का मौका कैसे मिलगा? आप किस तरीके से सरकार के कार्यक्रमों पर आपत्ति कर सकते हैं कि आप अपने कार्यक्रमों में सुधार कीजिए यह संशोधन कीजिए यह काम आप जो कर रहे हैं गलत कर रहे हैं। इन सब की चर्चा करने का मौका मिलता है अनुदान की मांगों पर बहस करने के कारण।

तो इसलिए भी खास तौर से मैं उन लोगों से कहूंगा कि उनके लिए यह मौका है जिसके द्वारा वे अपनी बात कह सकते हैं। इसी संबंध में मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि इस बीच में उन्होंने जो कार्यक्रम किये हैं जो योजनाएं लागू की हैं स्वागत योग्य हैं। उन्होंने पिछले दिनों सदन में घोषणा की थी कि हम अपने खर्च में 8 सौ करोड़ की कटौती करने जा रहे हैं। 800 करोड़ की कटौती करके वे दिखाना चाहते हैं कि सरकार के खर्चों में जो मितव्ययिता लानी है उस में यह एक उनका कदम है जिसका सभी को स्वागत करना चाहिए और मैं समझता हूं कि पूरा देश इसका स्वागत कर रहा है। उन्होंने बजट बनाते वक्त यह घोषणा की थी कि हम जो गरीब लोग हैं, गांव के हैं उनको ऊपर उठाने के कार्यक्रमों को बढ़ावा देंगे। आज से पूरक मांगें पेश करके और खास तौर से 6 करोड़ का प्राविजन करके उन्होंने यह साबित कर दिया है कि आज गांवों के रहने वाले जो लोग हैं उनको बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार क्या काम करना चाहती है। उनको किस तरह से ऊपर उठाना चाहती है।

उन्होंने बजट बनाते वक्त यह भी घोषणा की थी कि बोनस के बारे में विचार करेंगे और उन्होंने सदन में बोनस जो 7 सौ रुपये तक दिया जाता था उसकी सीलिंग को बढ़ाकर 1600 तक किया और अभी पिछले दिनों जो एक्ट पास हुआ है उसमें इसको बढ़ाकर 2500 कर दिया गया है। यह उन गरीबों के लिए जो बहुत दिनों से आशा लगाए हुए थे कि हमारी सरकार कुछ करे, उनके लिये एक ऐसा कदम है जिसका सभी स्वागत कर रहे हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि विरोधी दलों ने भी इसका स्वागत किया है।

पिछले दिनों चीनी की किल्लत आई थी। यह सही है लेकिन चीनी की कमी को किसी तरीके से दूर कर के लोगों को चीनी मुहैया करा दी गयी है। हमारी सरकार जागरूक है इस दिशा में और बेसिक जो गन्ने के मूल्य थे उसको उन्होंने 14 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 16 रुपये किया है और आगामी वर्ष में 16 से बढ़ाकर 17 रुपये करने की घोषणा उन्होंने एक साल पहले कर दी है। यह देखा जाये तो बहुत दूरदर्शिता की नीति है। हमारी सरकार जानती है कि अगले वर्षों में किसी तरह से चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ाने में, यह नीति एक कदम होगी और और मैं समझता हूं कि इससे गन्ना उत्पादकों पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा और देश में चीनी का उत्पादन अगले 2 वर्षों में जिसकी परिकल्पना हमारी सरकार कर रही है उसके अनुरूप होगा, किसान गन्ना पैदा करेंगे ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है।

मैं सरकार द्वारा किये गये कार्यक्रमों की तरफ ध्यान लाना चाहूंगा। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी नें जमाखोरों के खिलाफ तस्करों के खिलाफ कर चोरों के खिलाफ एक अभियान छेड़ा है। मैं समझता हूं कि आज देश का

गरीब आदमी, आज देश की ग्रामीण जनता जो पढ़ लिख गयी है वह गांव में बैठकर—हम सदन में चर्चा करते है—लेकिन वे गांव में अलावों पर बैठकर राजनीतिक चर्चाएं करते हैं । वहां सरकार द्वारा किये गये कार्यक्रमों की चर्चा होती है वहां पर यह भी चर्चा होती है कि सरकार इस बात के लिए सचेत है जागरूक है और जो लोग कर चोरी कर के धन इकट्ठा करते हैं, बुरे तरीके से पैदा करते हैं उनको पकड़ने की कोशिश कर रही है । कही हेरोइन पकड़ी है, कहीं कुछ पकड़ा है तो आपनें जो तस्करों के खिलाफ जेहाज छेड़ रखा है जनता उसका स्वागत कर रही है और सबसे ज्यादा स्वागत आपकी इस नीति का हुआ है इस कार्यक्रम का हुआ है कि आपने तस्करों को तो पकड़ा ही लेकिन जो आपके विभाग के भ्रष्ट अधिकारी हैं जो कर चोरों से मिले हुए रहते हैं, कर चोरी कराया करते थे आपने उन पर भी छापा मारा है, उनको भी पकड़ा है । इससे सरकार के ऊपर विश्वास पैदा हुआ है जनमानस का कि वास्तव में यह बात सही है और जो राजीव गांधी की सरकार है यह वैसे भ्रष्ट लोगों को कतई नही बख्शेगी जो अब तक कालाधन पैदा करते चले आये हैं ।

इस संबंध में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने पिछले बजट में टैक्स रेट में कमी की है लेकिन उससे आपके राजस्व में कमी नहीं आई है । यह इस बात को इंगित करता है कि आपकी सही नीति थी । आपने लोगों को रियातें दीं लेकिन राजस्व में कमी नहीं आई । इस बारे में कभी कभी एक दो आदमियों से मेरी बातचीत हुई है । आखिर यह कर चोरी क्यों होती है । इसके मूल में जाय तो टैक्सेज क्योंकि इतने ज्यादा हैं इसलिए आदमी सोचता है कि चोरी करके अपने पास रखा जाय, कालाधन भी हो जाता है और उससे लाभ भी हो जाता है । इस कर चोरी को बचाने में यह बात भी सही है कि जो विभाग के अधिकारी हैं उनके ऊपर भी खर्च होता है तब ही आदमी चोरी कर पाता है । मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि आपका जो स्ट्रक्चर है जो ढांचा है उस पर एक दफा पुनर्विचार करें और देखें कि क्या इसमें कुछ और रिलीफ दिया जा सकता है, मैं समझता हूं कि जो देश में उत्पादन में लगा हुआ आदमी है, व्यापार में लगा हुआ है । यदि आपका टैक्स रेट और भी कम हो जाएगा तो वे लोग कर-चोरी करने की ओर आकृष्ट नहीं होंगे और मैं समझता हूं कि जो राजस्व आपको प्राप्त होता है, उसमें कोई कमी आने की संभावना नहीं है ।

आपने पिछले बजट में प्रत्यक्ष कर के रूप में तथा एक्साइज के रूप में राहत दी । पिछले साल और अब के आंकड़े देखने से पता लगता है कि पिछले वर्ष में 1800 करोड़ रुपया राजस्व वसूल किया था. वह इस साल दो हजार करोड़ किया है । इसी तरह से एक्साइज आपकी 900 करोड़ पिछले साल थी, इस बार 1200 करोड़ थी । इससे दिखाई देता है कि आप सचेत है और उन कामों को कर रहे है, जिनसे टैक्स आपका पूरा वसूल हो । एक बात और, जिसकी हमारे सभी भाई चर्चा करते है कि मंहगाई बहुत बढ़ गयी हैं सरकार ने मंहगाई को रोकने के लिये कार्यक्रम भी किए है, मैं उनके कार्यक्रमों की सराहना करता हूं लेकिन दो बातें देखने में आयी है । हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने पिछले सदन में भी खास तौर से हम लोगों को एक ग्राफीकली—स्टेटमेंट देकर समझाया था कि मुद्रास्फिति पिछले वर्षो में कितनी हुई है बजट के बाद और अब कितनी है । उस तरीके से तो मंहगाई नहीं हुई है । लेकिन कभी कभी मंहगाई का असर सबसे ज्यादा ग्रामीण या शहरी महिलाओ को पड़ता है, उनकी प्रतिक्रिया को हो हम सब यहां प्रस्तुत करते है आपके सामने कि महंगाई बढ़ गयी है । इसमें खास तौर से सर्दियों में मंहगाई बढ़ी, छोटी—छोटी चीजों में मंहगाई बढ़ी थी । लेकिन आप समझ रहे थे, उन चीजों को लेकर जिनमें मंहगाई नहीं बढ़ी थी, इसलिए आप का प्राइस—इण्डेक्स कम आता है और इससे लगता है कि मंहगाई नहीं बढ़ी है । लेकिन जो छोटी—छोटी चीजें है, उनकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए, उनके लिये कोई नीति अपनाएं कि उनके भाव किसी तरीके से कम आयें । मैंने खासतौर से यह भी देखा है कि आपकी जितनी मंहगाई नहीं बढ़ती है, उससे ज्यादा

[श्री घनश्याम सिंह]

उसका प्रोपोगंडा किया जाता है और उसके पीछे एक साजिश होती है, मैं आपको बता देना चाहता हूं कि जिनके म्युचुअल इंटरेस्ट होते हैं, जिनको आप पकड़ रहे है, जिनके खिलाफ आप कार्यवाही कर रहे, है, वे सब लोग इस प्रकार का प्रोपोगण्डा करते है और पब्लिसिटी करते हैं यह दिखाने के लिए कि किसी प्रकार से देश में इस प्रकार का वातावरण पैदा हो, यह दिखाई दे कि आपका मंहगाई पर कंट्रोल नहीं है और किसी तरह से आपको फेल बताना चाहते है । मैं चाहता हूं कि मंहगाई को काबू करने के लिये आप जो कार्यक्रम चला रहे है, उनकी तो सराहना करता हूं और चाहता हूं कि और भी कार्यक्रम इसके लिये बनाने की कोशिश करें ।

मैं अपने वित्त राज्यमंत्री महोदय श्री पुजारी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि बैंकों का जिस तरीके से आप काम करा रहे हैं, ऐसा दिखाई देता है कि स्वर्गीय प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की नीतियों के अनुसार है । श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी ने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण इसलिए किया था, उनका एक सपना था कि किसी तरह से ग्रामीण अंचलों में लोगों को पैसा दिया जाय, गांव के लोगों को तरक्की करने का अवसर दिया जाय और इस ओर आदरणीय पुजारी जी उन बैंकों को ले जाने के लिये भरसक प्रयत्नशील हैं और मैं यह भी जानता हूं कि इन्होंने गांव-गांव में जाकर, ग्रामीण अंचलों में, सुदूर इलाकों में जाकर खुद ऋणों का वितरण किया है । लेकिन माननीय पुजारी जी मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो भ्रष्टाचार और जगहों पर हैं, आपके बैंक भी उससे अछूत नहीं रहे है । हम गरीब लोगों को राहत देते हैं, निस्संदेह बहुत लोगों को राहत मिल रही है, इसके लिये तो मैं आपकी प्रशंसा करता हूं । लेकिन हमारे बैंकों में भ्रष्टाचार हो गया है और उन गरीब लोगों को, जिनको आप उठाने के लिये कृतसंकल्प है और हमारी सरकार कृतसंकल्प है, उनको परेशानी होती है । आपके बैंक कुछ इस तरह से काम करते है, जिससे उनकी परेशानी हमको सुनने में आती हैं और अगर यह न कहें तो अपनी जिम्मेदारी हम पूरी नहीं कर रहे हैं उन गरीबों के प्रति, जिन्होंने इसको भोगा है ।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी ने जो शिक्षित बेरोजगार लोग हैं, उनके लिए योजना चलाई थी और उसमें आपने कदम उठाए है और लोगों को पैसा देने की आपने कोशिश की हैं । लेकिन इस योजना में सेलेक्शन से लेकर ऊपर तक कहीं न कहीं बहुत सी कमियां है । एक कमी के बारे में आपको बता दूं कि पिछले साल आपने कुछ लोगों को कर्जा देना था, लेकिन उससे तीन गुना लोगों को कमेटी से आपने चयन कराया था । आपके बैंक ने तो एक तिहाई को कर्जा देना था, बाकी दो को तो कर्जा मिलना ही नहीं था, उनको परेशानी उठानी पड़ी । पिछली दफा हमारी मीटिंग हुई कंसलटेटिव की, उसमें यह निश्चय किया है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा दस परसेंट से ज्यादा एप्लीकेशन न पहुंचे, जिससे लोगों को भी परेशान न होना पड़े । एक बात इस सिलसिले में और कहना चाहता हूं कि आप ऋण तो दे देते हैं, गरीब लोगों को एक तरह से सहायता भी देते हैं, लेकिन जब तक उसका फॉलो-अप नहीं करेंगे, आप देखेंगे नहीं कि कोई तरक्की की है या नहीं की, तो कोई मशीनरी बनाए, कोई तरीका अपनाएं, लेकिन आप को देखना पड़ेगा और जब तक देखेंगे नहीं अपनी जिम्मेदारी पूरी नहीं करेंगे । एक बात मैं और कहूंगा खास तौर से कि विदेश व्यापार में काफी घाटा हुआ है जिसके बारे में सदन में सभी लोगों ने चिन्ता व्यक्त की है । जो लोग विदेश व्यापार में अपने व्यक्तिगत लाभ के लिए काम करते हैं उन पर अंकुश लगाने में आपने कोई कसर नहीं रखी, लेकिन वे लोग किसी न किसी तरीके से लाभ उठाने के तरीके निकाल लेते है । मैं चाहूंगा कि विदेश व्यापार नीति में जो लेक्यूना है उनको दूर करके जो व्यक्तिगत फायदे के लिए बाहर से चीजें मंगा कर ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाते है उन

पर अंकुश लगावें । जब तक आप आयात को कम करके निर्यात को नहीं बढ़ाएंगे आपका काम चलने वाला नहीं है क्योंकि एक्सपोर्ट हमारी आय का सबसे बड़ा स्रोत है । इसलिए उन पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है ।

आपने दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को 40 करोड़ रुपए देने का प्रावधान किया है । आप निगमों को सहायता दें, मैं उसका विरोधी नहीं हूं, लेकिन आखिर यह आप कब तक करेंगे, कौन सा दिन होगा जब आप सोचेंगे कि हमको इस प्रक्रिया को बन्द करना है । आज आप किसी स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को उठाकर देखें, परिवहन निगम को उठाकर देखें, सब घाटे में चल रहे हैं। देश का कितना पैसा उनके घाटे को पूरा करने में खर्च कर दिया जाता है । आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की है कि उनके घाटे को बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता, उनको व्यक्तिगत तौर पर जिम्मेदार बनाया जायेगा । लेकिन अभी उतना प्रभावी असर नहीं दिखाई पड़ता जिससे वह घाटा कम हो । चाहे दिल्ली परिवहन निगम, चाहे गुजरात का हो, सभी परिवहन निगमों में घाटा है । आप कृपया इस नीति पर विचार करें । आप गांवों में जाकर देखिए, मैं जाकर देखता हूं, वे लोग कहते हैं कि आप बसें चलाइये, हम टैक्स देने को तैयार हैं, और भी पैसा दे सकते हैं । बस चलाने में लाभ होता है, निगम किराया भी ज्यादा लेते है, सुविधा भी कम देते हैं, फिर भी घाटा हो तो समझ में नहीं आता । यह घाटा कम हो तभी लाभ हो सकता है । जब तक आप इनके ऊपर अंकुश नहीं लगाएंगे तब तक अपना कर्तव्य पूरा नहीं कर पाएंगे ।

दैवी विपत्तियों के समय सरकार सदैव सहायता करती है, लेकिन वह कुछ इस तरह से होती है कि उसका पूरा लाभ लोगों को नहीं मिल पाता । दैवी विपत्ति जब आती है तो मैंने अक्सर देखा है कि पर्याप्त मात्रा में सहायता नहीं मिल पाती, सहायता समय से नहीं पहुंच पाती । जब आदमी मुसीबत में आज मुब्तिला है और आपकी सहायता तीन महीने बाद पहुंच रही है जब वह अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो जाये तो उसे सहायता नहीं कर सकते । ऐसी प्रक्रिया अपनावें जिससे दैवी विपत्तियों के समय जो सहायता दी जाती है वह इतनी तुरन्त और तीव्र गति से पहुंचे जिसको सहायता मिल रही है वह महसूस करे कि सरकार ने सही समय पर सहायता की है । इस पर आप विचार करिए । इसके साथ ही मैं यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने दैवी विपत्तियों से हुए नुकसान के लिए 1400 करोड़ की मांग की थी । आपने सवा करोड़ रूपया दिया है । अगर आप विचार करके जल्दी मांगी हुई राशि दे सकें तो बड़ा अच्छा होगा ।

आज समाज में कई अपव्यय होते हैं । मैं ज्यादा चर्चा न करके एक अपव्यय की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा । दिल्ली में शाम को जाइए तो देखेंगे कि शादियों में डैकोरेशन पर खर्चे होते हैं, बिजली पर खर्चा होता है, न जाने क्या-क्या खर्चे होते हैं । पहले तो लगता है कि हमारे देश में गरीबी नहीं है । कोई ऐसा तरीका निकालें जिससे शादियों में होने वाले अपव्यय को रोका जा सके जिससे वह पैसा देश के निर्माण में लग सके तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा ।

आपने ग्रामीण विकास के लिए बहुत योजनाएं दी हैं, बहुत सा काम किया है । मैं केवल दो-तीन योजनाओं का उल्लेख आपके सामने करना चाहता हूं । यदि गांवों में आप पीने का पानी, सड़कों तथा बिजली की व्यवस्था कर दें तो इन तीन चीजों के मिलने से जो चौथा काम है गांवों के विकास के वह वहां रहने वाले लोग स्वयं ही कर लेंगे । तो मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि आपने योजनाओं पर निश्चित रूप से अमल किया है, काम किया है । जब हम हरियाणा की बात करते हैं तो पता चलता है कि हरियाणा में 8–10 साल पहले अंतिम गांव का इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन हुआ था, लेकिन जब हम उत्तर प्रदेश की बात करते हैं तो हमारे अंतिम

[श्री घनश्याम सिंह]

गांव में कब विद्युतीकरण होगा, इसकी हम कल्पना नहीं कर पाते । तो मेरा कहना है कि गांवों को आप पीने का पानी दे दें, सड़कें दे दें और बिजली दे दें तो गांव के बाकी सब काम वह स्वयं कर सकते हैं । मुझे आशा है कि सरकार उनकी बेसिक मांग इस पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेगी और उसके ज्यादा प्रावधान करेगी ।

आप ने कृषि मूल्य आयोग का गठन किया है। गांव की उपज के भाव वह तय करता है । हम कहते चले जा रहे हैं कि अग्रिकल्चर को भी इंडस्ट्री डिक्लेयर किया जाए लेकिन वह किसी तरीके से नहीं हो पा रहा है । आपने मूल्य निर्धारण की जो नीति अपनाई है वह ठीक है। लेकिन जसे मैं किसान हूं, गन्ने की मूल्य नीति की प्रशंसा करता हूं, लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि जो आप दे रहे हैं वह भी सब को नहीं मिल रहा है। आपने गन्ने का मूल्य घोषित किया है उसका पैसा किसानों को कब मिला, इसका आप विश्लेषण करें तो आप देखेंगे कि गन्ने का मूल्य किसान को तब मिला जब मिल चलनी आरंभ हुई। उसके बाद भी अभी भी किसानों का काफी बकाया रह गया है। जब गांव का आदमी फसल बेचता है तो उसे वह अपनी आवश्यकता को देखते हुए बेचता है और उसको उसका उचित मूल्य समय पर नहीं मिले तो उसका क्या लाभ होगा? आपने धान का मूल्य घोषित कर रखा है। लेकिन उसकी व्यवस्था क्या हो रही है। किसान का धान उत्पादन हो गया, आपने समर्थन मूल्य भी घोषित कर दिया, लेकिन उसको धान का मूल्य नहीं मिल पा रहा है। आपकी ऐजेन्सीज के द्वारा वह खरीदा नहीं जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि आप अपनी ऐजेन्सियों को सक्रिय करें। इसी तरह से गेहूं और आलू की समस्या है।

मैं और ज्यादा न कहते हुए इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि मैं अलीगढ़ का रहने वाला हूं। हमारी भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने सलमपुर परियोजना पैट्रोकेमिकल्स को चलाने की घोषणा वहां 1977 में की थी। वहां पर जमीन भी किसानों से ले ली गई थी। उसका डैवलपमेंट भी हो गया है। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सरकार ने जो कृषकों की जमीन ली थी, उसका तो उनको मुआवजा दे दिया जाता जिस से कि कम से कम उन लोगों को आशा हो जाती कि हम को मुआवजा मिल गया है। मैं जानता हूं, मैंने उद्योग मंत्री जी से बात की तो वह कहते हैं कि शीघ्र योजना को चालू किया जा रहा है। तो मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस योजना को तीव्र गति से चलवा दें जिस से कि लोगों में विश्वास पैदा हो जाए क्योंकि वह हमारी स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का आश्वासन था।

अंत में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अलीगढ़ में पर्यावरण की समस्या गंभीर है। आज प्रश्नोत्तर काल में ही पर्यावरण की बात चल रही थी। अलीगढ़ नगर के बीचोंबीच एक बड़ा सौंदर्य स्थल अचल ताल था, कभी वहां पर रमणीय स्थल पर लोग जाया करते थे। लेकिन पर्यावरण की वजह से ऐसी स्थिति हो गई है कि शहर के सभी नाले अचल ताल में आकर गिरने लगे हैं। मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि उसकी ऐसी योजना बनवा दें जिससे कि शहर के बीचोंबीच पर्यावरण जो खराब हो गया है वह ठीक हो सके ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो अनुदान की पूरक मांगें सदन में पेश की हैं, उनका समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जो विनियोग संख्या 6 विधेयक 1985 प्रस्तुत किया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी आप एक ईमानदार और सच्चे व्यक्ति हैं। मैं आपका ध्यान इन बातों की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूं। इस समय

बहुत से विभाग हैं जिन पर धन खर्च किया जाना है—सहकारिता, ग्रामीण विकास, रसायन, संचार, ग्रामीण संचार मंत्रालय, राज्य सरकारों के वित्त मंत्रालय, खाद्य विभाग, उद्योग, ग्रामीण उद्योग, सूचना और प्रसारण—ये विभाग हैं। मैं सभी बातों पर चर्चा नहीं करूंगा मगर मैं हिन्दुस्तान के गांव, हिन्दुस्तान के किसान, किसान के खेतों के संबंध में आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा।

मैंने मार्क्सवाद का अध्ययन किया है। मार्क्स ने लिखा है कि जब किसी देश में पूंजीवाद का विकास होने लगता है तो एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर को एक्सप्लाइट करके विकासशील देशों में पूंजीवाद मजबूत और शक्तिशाली होता है। आज मैं मार्क्स की बात को बहुत सही पाता हूं। एक तरफ योजनाएं ग्रामीण विकास की, किसानों की बनाते हैं, गांधीजी ने हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की लड़ाई के दौरान प्राथमिकता दी थी ग्रामीण विकास पर, ग्रामीण स्वराज्य, कृषि विकास पर। हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के बाद हिन्दुस्तान का क्या भविष्य होगा यह गांव के विकास पर मुनहस्सर करता है। आजादी के बाद लगातार गांव से लोग खेतों को छोड़ कर कलकत्ता, बम्बई, हैदराबाद आदि शहरों की तरफ भाग कर आ रहे हैं। शहर के लोग गांवों की तरफ नहीं जा रहे हैं। इस सदन के अंदर चाहे सरकारी पक्ष के लोग हों या गैर सरकारी पक्ष के लोग हों, मैं डंके की चोट पर चुनौती के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि आज गांव से लोग कस्बों की तरफ, छोटे शहरों की तरफ, बड़े शहरों की तरफ, महानगरों की तरफ लाखों की संख्या में उजाड़ कर भाग रहे हैं। गांव में या बड़े-बड़े नगरों में दिल्ली के अगल-बगल कुछ फार्म हाउसेज का निर्माण हो रहा है, बड़े-बड़े करोड़पति, बड़े-बड़े राजा महाराजा ताल्लुकेदार, बड़े-बड़े सेठ, अपने शौक के लिए, आराम के लिए फार्म हाउसेज का निर्माण कर रहे है। लेकिन अमलियत में जो हिन्दुस्तान के गांव है उनका विकास सही माने में नहीं हो रहा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय को आप अरबों रुपये देंगे ग्रामीण विकास के लिए लेकिन इन अरबों रुपयों को कौन खर्च करेगा; इसका नियन्त्रण राज्य सरकार के द्वारा होगा। राज्य सरकार रुपया खर्च करेगी और केन्द्रीय सरकार के ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री ने कोई गड़बड़ पाई तो कोई भी एक्शन या कार्रवाई नहीं कर सकते। प्रदेशों की हालत यह है कि 9 महीनों तक ग्रामीण विकास का तो एक भी पैसा खर्च नहीं होता और 31 मार्च के पहले जो तीन महीने हैं उसी समय सारा रुपया खर्च होता है। इसलिए हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों का विकास करने के लिए, हिन्दुस्तान के खेतों का विकास करने के लिए, किसानों के खेतों में पैदा होने वाली चीजों का उचित मूल्य देने के लिए जब तक सरकार प्राथमिकता नहीं देगी तब तक उसके लिये प्राइयोरिटी नहीं देगी तब तक हम अपने हिन्दुस्तान को शक्तिशाली और मजबूत हिन्दुस्तान नहीं बना सकते। हम हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थ व्यवस्था का निर्माण यूरोप की नकल करके नहीं कर सकते।

3 p.m. पूरे यूरोप का विकास शहरीकरण और औद्योगीकरण के आधार पर हुआ है। इंडस्ट्रियालाइजेशन और अरबेनाईजेशन, ये दो यूरोप के विकास की बुनियाद रहे हैं। उनकी पूरी इकनोमी अरबेनाईजेशन, इंडस्ट्रियालाइजेशन और कम्प्यूटराईजेशन के ऊपर निर्भर करती है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की पूरी अर्थ व्यवस्था की बुनियाद कृषि है, एग्रीकल्चर है और एग्रीकल्चर पर आधारित इंडस्ट्रीज है। स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज और मिडियम स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज, ये दोनों कृषि और इंडस्ट्री के कम्प्लीमेन्टरी और सप्लीमेन्टरी हैं। इन्हीं के आधार पर हम हिन्दुस्तान का विकास कर सकते हैं। अगर हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था इन चीजों पर आधारित नहीं होगी तो हमारा विदेशी बेलेन्स आफ पेमेंट का संकट लगातार बढ़ता जाएगा। हमारा एक हजार करोड़ का विदेशी बेलेन्स आफ पेमेंट है, यह और बढ़ेगा। और हमारे सामने विदेशी पूंजी का हव्वा खड़ा होगा। मंत्री जी, आप बैंकों के भी मिनिस्टर हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के पूरे बैंकों का 75 हजार करोड़ का अधिकांश भाग पूंजीपतियों के पास है। हिन्दुस्तान के फाईनेंशियल इंस्टिट्यूशन्स के माध्यम से 27 हजार करोड़ रुपया उनको मिला हुआ है। आपने हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों लोगों का विकास करना

[श्री कल्पनाथ राय]

है। हिन्दुस्तान कैसे मजबूत होगा ? कैसे शक्तिशाली होगा ? 27 हजार करोड़ रुपया हिन्दुस्तान के फाइनेंशियल इंस्टिट्यूशन्स के माध्यम से 11 पूंजीपतियों को दिया गया है। हिन्दुस्तान के पूरे बैंकों की पूंजी 75 हजार करोड़ रुपया है। सरकार को गांव के विकास के लिए संकल्प लेना चाहिए कि वह हिन्दुस्तान के 7 लाख गांवों को सड़कों से जोड़ देगी। आप जानते है कि बाढ़ और सुखाड़ ने उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की दुर्गति कर दी है। वहां पर हर साल बाढ़ आती है। अब जुलाई में बाढ़ शुरू हो जाएगी और फिर चार महीनों तक बाढ़ आती रहेगी। उसके बाद सुखाड़ शुरू हो जाएगा। बाढ़ के नाम से सौ करोड़ रुपया दिया जाता है। इसी प्रकार से सुखाड़ के नाम से सौ करोड़ रुपये दिये जाते हैं। हमारे देश में पिछले 38 सालों से यह स्थिति चल रही है। पहले बाढ़ आता है, फिर सुखाड़ पड़ता है। जो पैसा इन कामों के लिए दिया जाता है उसको विभाग के लोग खा जाते है। आप देश में बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाओं के लिए करोड़ों देते हैं। लेकिन देखने में यह आता है कि नई योजनाओं की नींव तो डाल दी जाती है, लेकिन बाद में वे खटाई में पड़ी रहती हैं। मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि गांधी जी ने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में कृषि को प्रायरिटी दी जानी चाहिए। कृषि करने वाले लोगों की आमदनी बढ़ाई जाय और उन्हें खुशहाल बनाया जाये। आज हमारे देश में स्थिति यह है कि गांवों में 1 रु० 15 पैसे में कोई धान खरीदने वाला नहीं है। दिल्ली में 8 रु० से कम में कोई भी चावल नहीं मिलता है। आप सब लोग पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर है और चीजें खरीदने बाजार में जाते होंगे। दिल्ली में रद्दी से रद्दी चावल 8 रु० से कम में नहीं मिलता है। एक तरफ 1 रु० 15 पैसे में कोई धान खरीदने वाला नहीं है वहां दूसरी तरफ 8 रु० से कम में चावल नहीं मिलते हैं। रात-दिन मेहनत करके किसान धान पैदा करता है और उस धान को देहातों में 1 रु० 15 पैसे में भी कोई नहीं खरीदता है। मिल में कूटकर चावल बनाया जाता है और दो किलो धान में कम से कम डेढ़ किलो चावल मिलता है। और वही 8 रुपये में बिकने लगता है। तो जो मिल मालिक हैं, धान को कूटने वाले हैं, वे दूसरों के माल को खरीद कर के करोड़ पति बन जाएंगे। आज जो मिडलमैन है, जो पैदावार करने वाले लोग है वे लोग तबाह और परेशान हैं। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के सात लाख गांवों का सर्वे कराएं उनमें रहने वाले किसान और उनके खेतों में काम करने वाले मजदूर आज 90 परसेंट कर्ज से लदे हुए है। उनके ऊपर सरकारी कर्जे हैं, साहुकारों के कर्ज हैं, वे कर्जा पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी दे नहीं पा रहे हैं और किसान आज भी अपनी कड़ी मेहनत और कठोर परिश्रम से देश की दौलत में इजाफा कर रहा है तो हम भी कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान खाद्यान के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर हो गया है। विकासशील देशों के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान सब से आगे है। हिन्दुस्तान ने कृषि में सारी दुनियां को पीछे छोड़ दिया है। लेकिन यह साफ बात है कि आज तक एग्रीकल्चर कास्ट एंड प्राइस कमीशन जिसकी घोषणा प्रधानमंत्री जी ने एक साल पहले बम्बई में की थी इसका गठन नहीं किया गया, इसका निर्माण नहीं हुआ। जो हिन्दुस्तान के पूंजीपति हैं, निहित-स्वार्थ वाले लोग हैं, जो समाजवाद के दुश्मन हैं वे देश की दिशा होते हुए भी उसको सही दिशा में नहीं ले जाना चाहते है। देश की नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को आने वाला इतिहास याद रखेगा। सब से बड़ी चीज जो हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने कराई—India will be a democratic. secular, socialist republic.हिन्दुस्तान समाजवादी राज्य होगा। देश की नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान में यह संशोधन किया। यह श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का सब से बड़ा कंट्रीब्यूशन है। समाजवाद की स्थापना, जवाहरलाल नेहरू जिस काम को नहीं कर सके उस काम को श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने किया। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी चाहती थीं कि बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का इम्पलीमेंटेशन हो। उनके दिल में गरीबों के लिए तड़पन थी और वे जानती थीं कि जब तक हिन्दुस्तान की सर्वहारा जनता खड़ी नहीं होगी, तब तक हिन्दुस्तान की

70 करोड़ जनता मजबूत नहीं होगी हिन्दुस्तान मजबूत नहीं हो सकता है। हिन्दुस्तान के दो तीन करोड़ लोग मजबूत हैं उनकी मजबूती से हिन्दुस्तान मजबूत नहीं होगा। अगर योजनाओं का लाभ पांच-दस करोड़ लोगो को मिलेगा तब भी हिन्दुस्तान शक्तिशाली नहीं बनेगा। सातवीं योजना का और दूसरी योजनाओं का लाभ हिन्दुस्तान की 60–70 करोड़ जनता को मिलेगा तभी हिन्दुस्तान मजबूत बनेगा। सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना का लक्ष्य है उत्पादकता और उत्पादन। दो चीजों की बढ़ोतरी हमारी सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना का मुख्य लक्ष्य है। सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की अप्रोच श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने अपने मरने के पहले जिस मसौदे को स्वीकार कराया था उसमें प्रोडक्टीविटी और प्रोडक्शन का मुख्य लक्ष्य रखा गया है यानी हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों में रहने वाले करोड़ों करोड़ किसान, मजदूर, उनके खेतों में पैदा होने वाले अनाज के लिए प्रोडक्टीविटी की बुनियाद है। लेकिन चाहे वह कपास के किसान हों, गन्ने के किसान हों, मूंगफली के किसान हों, चावल बोने वाले किसान हों, गेहूं बोने वाले किसान हों, हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों को जो रेमुनरेटिव प्राइस मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिल रहा है। इससे किसान खेती के काम को छोड़कर भाग रहे हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की बेकारी की समस्या तब तक हल नहीं होगी जब तक कि एग्रीकल्चर को प्राफिट की इंडस्ट्री के रूप में नहीं बनाया जाएगा। महात्मा गांधी जी जिस हिन्दुस्तान की कल्पना करते थे वह हिन्दुस्तान गांवों का हिन्दुस्तान होगा जिसकी इकनामी का बेस एग्रीकल्चर का होगा. जिसकी इकनामी का बेस गांव होगा, ग्राम स्वराज, ग्राम विकास, ग्राम उत्थान इसका आधार होगा। पूरे यूरोप की इकनामी का बेस है अर्बनाइजेशन और इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन। हिन्दुस्तान की इकनामी का बेसिस है एग्रीकल्चर और रूरल डेवलपमेंट। जब तक इस तथ्य को हम स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं हमारी एक नहीं कई पंचवर्षीय योजानाएं बनती जायें कुछ नहीं होगा। क्या हुआ है हिन्दुस्तान में ? जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी लगातार प्रयास करते रहे :

"I want to build a socialist structure of society."

आजादी की लड़ाई के दौरान लाखों स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों ने एक कमिटमेंट किया था हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के सामने कि समाजवाद की स्थापना हमारा लक्ष्य होगा। 1936 में जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने लखनऊ कांग्रेस में एक अध्यक्षीय भाषण देते हुये कहा :

"I want to bring about socialism in India. Without socialism, the problems of India cannot be solved. The problem of poverty and the problem of unemployment cannot be solved without socialism. When I say socialism, I mean scientific socialism and I want to convert the Congress Party into a socialist organisation."

1936 में जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने लखनऊ की कांग्रेस में उस समय कहा हिन्दुस्तान में पावर्टी और अनइम्प्लायमेंट की समस्या है। उस समय हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी केवल 35 करोड़ थी। आज हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी 70 करोड़ है और अनइम्पलायमेंट तथा पावर्टी ने जाइगैंटिक रूप धारण कर लिया है। 1936 से लेकर 1947 की आजादी के बाद से। जब देश आजाद हुआ तो अवाड़ी कांग्रेस में सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी बनाने का सपना जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने पेश किया, यह प्रस्ताव पास कराया। 1962 में भुवनेश्वर में कांग्रेस "सहकारिता समाज की आधारशिला होगी, जब कामराज कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष बने तो, यह प्रस्ताव आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी ने पास किया कि Co-operatives will be the basis of socialism. सहकारिता समाजवाद की आधारशिला होगा, यह प्रस्ताव जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी पास करते रहे मगर कांग्रेस पार्टी के अन्दर समाजवाद के दुश्मनों की ताकत इतनी मजबूत थी कि जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी भी समाजवादी कार्यक्रम का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं कर पाये। 1964 में जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी इस दुनिया में नहीं रहे। सन् 1967 में इंदिरा गांधी भारत की प्रधान मंत्री बनीं। उस समय कांग्रेस के अन्दर समाजवाद के दुश्मन इतनी भारी ताकत में थे कि 1969 में निजलिंगप्पा ने फरीदाबाद कांग्रेस में खुले आम कहा "Now the public sector will not occupy the commandmg heights of the economy."

[श्री कल्पनाथ राय]

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने फरीदाबाद कांग्रेस में कहा कि "I do not agree with Mr. Nijalingappa. The public sector will occupy the commanding heights of the economy." तो इसी सवाल को लेकर कांग्रेस टूट गयी और कांग्रेस के टूटने के बाद जो प्रतिक्रियावादी, सामंतवादी राजे रजवाड़े थे जो देश के समाजवाद के दुश्मन थे वे सब रेड्डी कांग्रेस के नेतृत्व में इकट्ठे हो गए। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, राजे महाराजाओं के प्रिवीपर्स को समाप्त किया इसलिए देशकी करोड़ों जनता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के पीछे खड़ी हो गई और 71 के चुनाव में भारत की महान जनता इन समाजवादी कार्यक्रमों को लागू करने के लिए श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के पीछे चट्टान की तरह खड़ी हो गयी है और कहा कि हम बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के पक्ष में है, राजाओं के प्रिवीपर्स की समाप्ति के पक्ष में हैं और पुनः 71 में भारत की जनता की ताकत से श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी सत्ता में आई फिर धीरे धीरे वही प्रक्रियावादी वही, पूजीवाद के समर्थक जो 77 से पहले इकट्ठे हो गये थे फिर 77 के बाद इकट्ठे हुए, कांग्रेस का सर्वनाश हुआ। 77 से 80 के बीच श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने पूरे भारत की जनता की मांगों को लेकर लगातार संघर्ष किया और 80 में इंदिरा गांधी सत्ता में आई। 1976 में उन्होंने 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम की जो बुनियादी नीव डाली वे ही कार्यक्रम सन् 1980 में उनकी सरकारी राजनैतिक विचारधारा का आधार बने और बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का मतलब है समाजवाद। बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का अर्थ है समाजवाद। मगर 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का इम्पलीमेंटेशन नहीं हो रहा है। जिस मात्रा में जिस ताकत से वह होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो रहा है। यह कार्यक्रम अच्छे हैं भारत की जनता भी जानती है कि कार्यक्रम बहुत अच्छे है वह यह भी जानती है कि सरकार चाहती है कि और यह भी जानती है कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और राजीव गांधी जी इन कार्यक्रमों को इम्प्लीमेंट करना चाहते है। लेकिन जो इस कार्यक्रम के दुशमन है वे येन केन प्रकारेण इन कार्यक्रमों को नष्ट करना चाहते है। आज श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के निधन के बाद राजीव गांधी जी प्रधान मंत्री बने है। आज कांग्रेस पार्टी के सामने फिर सवाल उठा है कि public sector will occupy the commanding hight of the economy. या प्राइवेट सेक्टर मगर मुझे खुशी है की श्री राजीव गांधी जी ने इसी सदन में कहा कि "Socialism is our objective. Public sector will occupy the commanding hight of the economy." मगर याद रखिएगा जो समाजवाद के दुश्मन है और जो पब्लिक सेक्टर की इकोनामी के शत्रु हैं वे लगातार प्रोपेगेंडा आज भी कायम किए हुए हैं और पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थव्यवस्था को नष्ट करने के जितने उपाय हैं वे कर रहे हैं। तरह तरह के बहानों के नाम पर कभी टेक्नोलोजी का नाम लेकर कभी मल्टी नेशनल्स कंपनी के बहाने हिन्दुस्तान की इकनोमी में प्रवेश कर रहे हैं जिस तरह से इनका इन्ट्रेस हो रहा है यह शुभ लक्षण नहीं है। इसलिए मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत के लोकतन्त्र और लोकशाही को मजबूत बनाने के लिये हमें समाजवाद का सही रूप धरती पर उतारना होगा, आज समाजवाद को चरितार्थ करते हुए गरीबी और अमीरी की रेखा के बीच के अन्तर को कम करना होगा आखिर हम दुनिया में अपने को समाजवादी गणराज्य कहते हैं। छोटी आमदनी और बड़ी आमदनी में क्या फर्क हो, एक दस का, एक सौ का, एक हजार का, एक एक लाख का, एक एक करोड का। क्या फर्क होगा छोटी आमदनी और बडी आमदनी में। हिन्दुस्तान मे काम करने वाले छोटे व्यक्ति की आमदनी क्या होगी और जो हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे बड़ा व्यक्ति है, उसकी आमदनी क्या होगी ? समाजवाद को एक सगुण रूप देना होगा। इसका सगुण रूप क्या है। यह मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत की जनता में सगुण परिवर्तन के लिए भारी भूख है। भारत की जनता करवट लेना सीख गयी है, करवट ले रही है, हम भले

ही न समझत हों, लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के अन्दर बैठे हुए लोग न समझते हों, मगर भारत की जनता ने अंगड़ाई लना शुरू कर दिया है, वह करवट ले रही है, वह परिवर्तन को भूखी है, वह समाजवाद को धरती पर उतारना चाहती है, वह सामाजिक उत्पीड़न और आर्थिक विषमता को खत्म करना चाहती है, हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों नाजवान गैर-बराबरी को खत्म करके समता पर आधारित नये समाज की रचना करना चाहते हैं। आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि ग्रामीण विकास के लिये यह जो पैसा आपने आवंटित किया है, यह बहुत कम है। हिन्दुस्तान के सात लाख गांव और उसके लिये आपने यह जो बजट में या एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल में रुपया रखा है, यह बहुत ही कम है। हिन्दुस्तान के सात लाख गांवों के विकास के लिये, आज भी जो उजड़े हुए हैं, उनके विकास के लिये जितना होना चाहिये, उस ओर ध्यान दें और अगर एक ही संकल्प लें कि हिन्दुस्तान के इन सात लाख गावों को हम पक्की सड़क से जोड़ देंगे, तो यही बहुत बड़ा संकल्प होगा। आप यह करोड़ों रुपया बाढ़ और सूखा के नाम पर दे रहे हैं। यह रुपया इस सड़क के निर्माण पर खर्च होना चाहिये, उससे हमारी जनता को विकास करने का मौका मिलेगा और जो गांव में लोग पैसा रखे हुए हैं, उस पैसे को मोबलाइज करने का, उसका सर्कुलेशन करने को काफी बल मिलेगा और काफी लाभ लोगों को मिलेगा। गांव में पैदा होने वाली चीजें किसान मार्केट तक में ले जा सकेंगे और वे अपने सामान को उचित मूल्य पर दे सकेंगे। इसलिये हिन्दुस्तान के लिये सबसे जरूरी चीज है कि हिन्दुस्तान के सात लाख गांवों को पक्की सड़क से जोड़ा जाये। अगर प्रोडक्शन और प्रोडक्टिविटी की सातवीं योजना के उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करना है, तो इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं चर्चा करना चाहूंगा कि अभी हमारे आजमगढ़ जिले में तोहरी घाट में महुला चिउटीडाड़ बांध जो बना हुआ है, वह घाघरा नदी चूंकि अपनी धारा बदल रही है, इस बारे में माननीया, मैंने कई बार स्पेशल मेन्शन करने के लिये विषय भी दिया, लेकिन इन्कार कर दिया गया। हमारे जिले के संसद् सदस्य भी यहां मौजूद हैं, अगर महुला-चिउटीडाड़ की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया, तो इस समय तो घाघरा का कटाव इतना तेज नहीं है, जबकि बाढ़ नहीं है, करीब-करीब 18 हजार एकड़ जमीन, उपजाऊ जमीन नदी के पेट में चली गयी है और अगर धारा को नहीं रोका गया, तो दोहरी घाट पम्पिंग केनाल सरजू में विलीन हो जायेगा। इसलिये मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि घाघरा नदी जो आजमगढ़ जिले में है, अपनी धारा को बदल रही है, उसको रोकने के लिये सरकार को इसी समय प्रयास करना चाहिये, वरना तुरती-भटनी-बनारस को जाने वाली बड़ी लाइन का पुल, तोहरीघाट पम्पिंग केनाल और सरजू नदी का पुल, यह सभी घाघरा में विलीन हो जायेंगे और इतनी बड़ी विपदा हो जायेगी, हजारों गांव, लाखों लोग इससे तबाह हो जायेंगे। अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि वह घाघरा नदी के इस कटाव को, इस तेजी से बढ़ने से रोकने के लिये केन्द्रीय दल वहां भेजे और इसको इसी साल अगली बाढ़ आने से पहले रोकने के लिये कंक्रीट और टाइम-बाउण्ड प्रोग्राम बना कर जून के पहले ही बांध बना दें, ताकि बाढ़ का प्रकोप घाघरा मे न बन सके।

आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं एक और निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। मैं पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूं और आजादी की लड़ाई में सबसे ज्यादा योगदान हिन्दुस्तान में पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का रहा है। वहां की एक विकास योजना श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी की कृपा से भटनी-बनारस छोटा लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिये बनी थी।

[श्री कल्पनाथ राय]

वर्ष 1976–77 के बजट में 50 लाख रुपया रखा गया था। रेलवे लाइन एप्रूव कर दी गयी थी और उस समय यह योजना 14 करोड़ की थी। लेकिन आज उसकी कास्ट हो गयी है, 44 करोड़ रुपये। सरकार ने अब तक केवल 8 करोड़ रुपये ही इस पर खर्च किये है और 1976 से आज करीब नौ साल हो गये हैं और केवल 8 करोड़ ही खर्च हुए हैं। उसकी कास्ट 14 से बढ़ कर 44 करोड़ हो गयी। इस रफ्तार से तो जब तक यह बनेगा, इसकी कास्ट 100 करोड़ तक बढ़ जायेगी और वह 21वीं शताब्दी तक बन पायेगा या नहीं। इसलिये मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि वह मटनी-बनारस की छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन बनायें। दूसरी मांग हम यह करते हैं कि सरकार जो 100–200 करोड़ रुपया बाढ़ और सूखा पर खर्च कर रही है, वह उस रुपये को बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाओं पर खर्च करे। यदि आपने 100 करोड़ रुपया उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को दिया, तो वह शारदा सहायक नहर को पूरा करने में खर्च होना चाहियें, भटनी-बनारस की छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने में खर्च होना चाहिये, ताकि कोई बड़ी योजना पूरी हो जाय। जिस इलाके में बाढ़ हो या सूखा हो, वहां कोई बड़ी योजना को इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाय, ताकि उसमें लाखों लाख लोग जो बाढ़ या सुखाड से प्रभावित हैं, उनका पेट भी भरे और योजना भी पूरी हो।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदया, अन्तिम बात कह कर खत्म करूंगा। इसमें ग्रामीण विकास की बात कही गयी है। आजादी के बाद उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के लाखो लाख लोग बाढ़ और सूखा के शिकार होते रहे हैं और बाढ और सूखा ही उनकी गरीबी का मुख्य कारण है। बाढ़ और सूखा से प्रभावित होकर उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के लाखों लाख लोग बम्बई, कलकत्ता और हैदराबाद और चण्डीगढ़, अहमदाबाद में अपनी गुजर-बसर कर रहे हैं, कलकत्ता में यहां के लोगों की नौकरी नहीं मिल रही है। लोक कह रहे हैं कि ये बाहरी लोग हैं, इनको नौकरी मत दो। 30–40 लाख कलकत्ता में, 30 40 लाख बम्बई में, 30-40 लाख अहमदाबाद में, चन्डीगढ़ में, दिल्ली में, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में बाढ और सुखाढ़ से परेशान होकर गये हैं और अपनी रोजी-रोटी कमाते हैं। जब उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के लाखों गांव बाढ़ और सूखा के शिकार हैं, तो मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि बाढ़ और सूखा को रोकने की तुरन्त व्यवस्था की जाय। पंजाब की आबादी 1 करोड़ है, पंजाब में भाखड़ा-नांगल डैम बन गया 1948 में और अब थीग डैम के लिये 750 करोड़ रुपया हो गया। वहां कोच फैक्टरी के लिये 200 करोड़ रुपया हो गया। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार को बाढ़ से बचाने के लिये सबसे जरूरी टिहरी डैम को बनाना है, जिस पर वर्ल्ड बैंक की सहायता से 1400 करोड़ खर्च होने का अनुमान है। इससे गंगा की बाढ़ को सदा के लिये रोका जा सकेगा। नेपाल निकलने वाली करनाली, पंचेश्वरी, शारदा, नदियों पर बांध और सप्तकोसी-बांध—इन चार बांधों का निर्माण करना होगा, नेपाल सरकार से बातचीत के बाद। अगर ये चार बांध बना दिये जायें और टिहरी का डैम बना दिया जाय, तो उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में कभी बाढ़ नहीं आयेगी। इसके अलावा इन बांधों के निर्माण से करीब 40 हजार मैगावाट बिजली पैदा होगी। जिससे हम उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और बंगाल के बिजली के संकट को भी दूर कर सकेंगे। इससे हम एक तरफ उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार को और बंगाल को बाढ़ से बचायेंगे, दूसरी इन प्रान्तों के लोगों को अच्छी खेती करने के लिये एक अवसर प्रदान करेंग और तीसरी तरफ हम पूरे देश में बिजली के संकट को दूर करेंगे। जब तक आप इन डैमों का निर्माण नहीं करते, तब तक आप ग्रामीण विकास नहीं कर सकते। ग्रामीण विकास के नाम पर क्या होता है। ग्रामीण विकास के नाम पर गांवों में सड़कें बनती है। कागज पर बना दी जाती हैं। जैसे बाढ़ आती है, रिपोर्ट आ जाती है कि सारी सड़कें बाढ़ में बह गयीं। उपाध्यक्ष

महोदया, मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के गांवों को शक्तिशाली और सम्पन्न बनाने के लिये, बाढ़ और सूखा पर नियंत्रण स्थापित करने के लिये टिहरी पर डैम का बनाना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है, करनाली, पंचेश्वरी, शारदा पर बांध और माल बांध का बनाना अति आवश्यक है और ये डैम तभी बनेंगे, जब भारत की सरकार नेपाल की सरकार से वार्ता करे और विश्व बैंक की सहायता से इन डैमों का वैसा ही निर्माण करे, जैसे भाखड़ा-नांगल डैम का कराया। इन शब्दों के साथ हम सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत विनियोग विधेयक का समर्थन करते हैं।

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH : Madam Vice-Chairman, I rise to support the demand for supplementary grants made in this Appropriation Bill. Mr. Chaturanan Mishra has pointed out in the very beginning of his address that the purpose of a supplementary demand can be invoked only if there are natural calamities or when there are schemes formulated for aiding and helping the adivasis etc. etc. But, I think Mr. Mishra has erred in holding that because, as one of our colleagues has already pointed out, the purpose of a supplementary grant and demand is to fill in the gap which could not be foreseen at the time when the Budget was originally presented. I will give you an example. Supposing it comes to our mind that this country needs so much of sugar which we have to import from foreign countries. Then, of course, it could not be foreseen at the time of the presentation of the Budget. Now, what Mr. Mishra was telling about our economic conditions, the policies that we are pursuing is not correct.

This morning I read a newspaper in which after a long gap I have read the speech delivered by Shri B.T. Ranadive, a veteran Leftist theoritician, who has made some comments about our approach to our policies and the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. But before that I must compliment my Finance Minister and the Minister of State for finance because they are taking strong steps against those forces which are trying to pollute our economy by creating black money, by tax evasion, by not paying the customs duty, etc. etc. Many people have given their compliments to our Ministers, including the hon. Members from the Opposition, for their strenuous but otherwise genuine and desirable efforts in rooting out these evils, for which I also congratulate them.

Now, what Mr. BTR wants to comment is not correct. Since he has made some observations about the approach of my Government, therefore, I thought it necessary to refer to this. According to him, he has said that because of our policies the capitalist noose is being tightened around our economy. He has said that the P.M. is inviting the noose of capitalism and capitalist block to tighten slowly around the country's economy. According to him, the Congress policies are having a bent of imperialism and they could ruin the country as, according to him, the multinationals would tighten their economic grip over the country.

With all respect, when our new Prime Minister took over after Madam Gandhi's assassination, there was a lot of propaganda being made by our Leftist friends, since this idea has come from a theoretician of the Communist Party, a known theoretician in the entire movement, and he was the General Secretary of the Communist Party, and he is a Member of the Politburo of the CPM that there will be a tilt in our foreign policy and that the new Prime Minister will lean towards America. But now everybody says that the new Prime Minister has taken the correct

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position, the position which was taken by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. If that is the situation, then there will be no misgivings about his position. And for that, Mr. Mishra has not complimented our Prime Minister that on the international front, he has pursued the line which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru advocated. He has not complimented for that but he has launched the attack on the economic front saying that we shall be drifting away in favour of multinationals, that we shall be encouraging private enterprises at the cost of public sector. That is what Mr. Chaturanan Mishra has repeated. I think his approach is basically wrong; it is biased and if such things are brought to the House, it is only for political propaganda.

The hon. Finance Minister is aware that our first problem is about mobilisation for additional revenue and additional revenue and resources to finance the seventh five Year Plan. I think that is the first pressing necessity in today's economic approach. In the present-day economic plans, financing merely depends on two factors. One is borrowing which is bound to add to deficit financing as we had to pay interest to the tune of Rs. 2600 crores and also we had to made repayments to the tune of Rs. 1112 crores. In addition to this, additional dearness allowance to Government employees also is to be paid. So, may I ask Mr. Chaturanan Mishra whether this would warrant a situation in which there should be additional grant placed in this Appropriation Bill or not? Is it justifiable or not in the circumstances?

Much has been said about public sector projects because they are to be provided with substantial portion of the Seventh Plan allocation, and if they do not generate the targeted resources, the Government would have either to cut down the Plan outlay or resort to deficit financing. My learned friend has to decide out of these two options left. The Government has to choose either of these two options, and I think Mr. Poojary will be able to satisfy the House as to which of these two options we are going to choose.

Many have suggested setting up of an Expenditure Commission. Probably the Minister has agreed. Here I am referring to what Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh said in some press conference that there should be a periodical review so that major slippages including those in associated investments, changes in scope cost and time overruns could be reported in advance as there has been increase in post-budget expenditure. That, I think, would be the appropriate approach, and the Minister himself has explained it and nobody should argue in this House that if a particular economic planning was in a particular direction, then we should not fill in the gap by putting supplementary demands and if somebody says that let there be stagnation, I think that is not a reasonable approach.

About deficit financing, we started originally with an estimate of 3349 crores in the original proposals in the Budget but it seems to have been enlarged and that is why we are having a five per cent cut in non-plan expenditure which is indicative of deficit financing going far beyond. This requires a hard look at the non-plan expenditure. There is hope to save more than Rs. 800 crores in the non-plan expenditure by this five per cent cut. I think, the Minister will explain the position.

Then, Madam, the Finance Minister has mentioned in the Consultative Committee meeting and other meetings about zero-based budgeting technique. I think, it would be necessary to find out the rationale of the existing schemes, to eliminate those which have become redundant. Additional revenue expenditure for

any scheme or programme of Government departments should not be sanctioned without scrutiny as to its essentiality. There should also be a review of all on-going schemes and activities in this regard so that those which have outlived their utility are abandoned. I think, this approach is quite correct looking to the needs and requirements of the Budget as was presented then.

The deficit in the Budget for the current year amounting to Rs. 3349 crores seems to have enlarged on account of the post-Budget increase in expenditure, indicated from time to time and later reflected in the supplementary demands for grants, in the earlier one as well as this one. While attempting to regulate Government expenditure, the question of resource mobilisation should not be sidetracked. This should be the basis on which we should proceed. One of the unforeseen expenditures is the huge import of sugar due to unavoidable circumstances. The Government is bound to look to the areas for effecting cuts so that by the year end, the deficit remains within bounds. The deficit has become inescapable because of the increase in subsidies and essential imports like sugar, edible oils. That is why, these two supplementary demands for grants had to be presented. Indications are that the deficit at the end of the first year of the Seventh Plan may turn out to be much larger than estimated. This has been foreseen by many writers and economic thinkers. This should be known beforehand. Here, I compliment the Finance Minister that he has taken due precautions in advance so that it may not go with a galloping speed in the very first year of the Seventh Plan.

Other compulsion to cut down on expenditure is the promise made by the Planning Commission to find resources to maintain the Seventh Plan public sector target of Rs. 1,80,000 crores. If they do not generate the targeted resources, the Government would have to cut down either the Plan outlay or resort to enlarged deficit financing. Either of these two undesirable options will have to be followed. Commercial undertakings run by the Government departments have been asked to reduce non-essential items of operational expenses without affecting their revenue potential. The Bureau of Public Enterprises has issued instructions on economic measures relating to public sector enterprises. There has been a significant step up in the Centre's revenue this year. Many raids have been conducted to unearth black money. I compliment the Government on this, which the Opposition has also done. True, revenue collection, according to the Finance Ministry, has shown a buoyancy and there are other recoveries and receipts, but what is the justification to embark upon such a risky path which will destabilise the Seventh Plan at its very inception ? Some hon. Members mentioned about rise in food prices by 10 per cent or more. There has been a rise in price on the food front but it is less than the rise in price of other commodities and it has also been due to an unforeseen situation. Sixty per cent of the supplementary demands comprise of non-plan expenditure. It is becoming a growing burden on the budget. A proper micro management will be extremely difficult, unless we find out the ways to establish effective control over the expenditure. It is in this back ground that the zero-based budgteing has to be welcomed and it is in this background that this demand for supplementary grant has to be welcomed. Therefore, I think the argument should not be bulit on misapprehensions as my friend has done it. Every budget has its own logic and it has to work according to the requirements of the budget. The demand for supplementary grant as put forward by our hon.

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Finance Minister, will strengthen our economy, it will not allow any stagnation to come in, it will fill in the gap and give impetus to our economy. I do not want to repeat the arguments, but some hon. Members mentioned that there was a *tilt* towards private sector at the cost of the public sector. This is not correct. There might be other reasons on account of which the public sector is suffering. We should try to remove those defects. But it is not correct to say that there is a tilt towards private sector. Public sector is undoubtedly enjoying the commanding heights. It is only a figment of imagination. So, I think there is nothing wrong with these supplementary grants.

With these words I support the Appropriation (No. 6) Bill.

SHRI VISHVAJIT PRITHVIJIT SINGH (Maharashtra) : Madam Vice-Chairman, I rise to support the Bill. I will take advantage of the latitude allowed to the Members of this House traditionally to discuss the workings of Government apart from the particular demand which is put forward by Government. I rise to talk about the city of Bombay. I have done it before in this House. I inundated this House with the statistics about the city of Bombay. I spoke about its problems but I find that my appeals have fallen upon deaf ears. Nobody did anything for Bombay. Today we are in a worse situation than we were at that stage. Our civilization, our culture depends wholly upon our cities. You will ask me how. Everybody in this House says, it is rural India, it is our villages which have everything, our people live in the villages, we are a rural economy, we are rural people. Everybody says everything but I want to say one thing. Madam Vice-Chairman, it is our cities which house every single institution which we hold dear. Our legislatures are in the cities, our law courts, our libraries, our universities and our colleges are in the cities. Everything is in the city. Madam Vice-Chairman, these institutions which we hold dear, these institutions which we put forward as being major institutions of our culture, civilization, all of them will collapse the moment our cities collapse. And our cities are decaying. Our large metropoles Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, each of them, is decaying in its own way. I insist even Delhi is decaying in spite of all the money which is being pumped into it. Let any one come with me, Madam, you come with me to Old Delhi and I would like to show you those *gullies* and *kutchas* of Shahjehanabad which are *collapsing even today*. Anyway we are not dicscussing Delhi. I am talking about Bombay.

As I was saying, Bombay is collapsing for lack of money. That city which gives the maximum amount of money to India is collapsing. Over one-third of the income-tax collected comes from Bombay. Fifty per cent of the customes and excise duties collected come from Bombay. It is such a wealthy city and it contributes so much to the economy. And what do we give back to it? Nothing. A demand has come from the Chief Minister of Maharashtra asking for Rs. 1000 crores as a special allocation for Bombay. And what has the Centre done? The Centre has given Rs. 50 crores instead of Rs. 1000 crores. This 50 crores amount is even less than the subsidy which is given to the Delhi Transport Corporation. The Delhi Transport buses which carry us. Members of Parliament from our houses to Parliament and back get more money.

SHRI K. MOHANAN (Kerala) : As a charity.

SHRI VISHVAJIT PRITHVIJIT SINGH : As I was saying this decay has to be put an end to. This decay has to be stopped. We had asked for money for the

development of the transport and communications of Bombay. We had asked for money. We had made various schemes and put them forward to the Government of India. The Government of India had also asked the World Bank to assist us. We had made a Bombay Urban Transport Project for which we got in aid of 25 million dollars. That project was completed. Now we have made the Bombay Urban Transport Project—Stage II. The total cost of this entire project is Rs. 525.66 crores, out of which the World Bank loan amount is going to be Rs. 333.97 crores. Now there is a very strange thing in the Government of India which I would like to point out at this juncture. That is, whenever the World Bank gives money for any project, the Government of India sees it fit to release to the State for that particular project only 70% of the total amount given by the World Bank. Thirty per cent is kept back by the Government of India. The argument put forward by the Government of India is that this 30% is going to be utilised in other areas of development. I would like to know where is this money utlised ? So far as I can make out, I do not know where it goes, but it does not go for the project. The result is that those projects which have been cleared by the World Bank and for which a lot of finances are provided by the State Governmgnt, are not implemented. Even for this project which we have asked for, the World Bank has sanctioned Rs. 333.97 crores, but the Government of India is going to release from the money already received from the World Bank Rs. 233.78 crores. Therefore, there is going to be a shortfall. And this shortfall is to be met partly by the Government of India from other sources and partly by the State Government, mostly by the State Government. Therefore, Madam, I would like to ask through you the Government of India to kindly release the entire amount of world Bank assistance as required for the projects of Bombay. At least for the city of Bombay we must get this money which is already given from the World Bank and it must be surrendered to us.

One of the main projects which we have in Bombay is the development of New Bombay. The pressures on the city are great. The city used to consist of 7 islands which have now been connected over 431 square kilometeres. We are trying to develop a newer area across which is called New Bombay We want this area of New Bombay to come up. But it cannot come up We have tried to transfer various things to New Bombay. We tried to transfer our wholesale market of steel, wholesale market of vegetables, our transport system and various other things. But what we found is that the communications network in New Bombay is lacking. There is no tele-communication system, there is no transport system. we have got nohting there. So, we find that New Bombay cannot become viable in spite of over Rs. 2,000 crores which have been spent by the State Government. Two thousand crores have already been spent, Madam Vice-Chairman, and still results are not forthcoming. Housing is available, land is available, everything is available, yet it is not functioning . It is not functioning because people are not willing to go there. Nobody is willing to go there becuase there are no telephone, there is no telex, there are no trains, there are no roads, there is nothing no communication system. This is because of the Government of India not released the funds which I have already spoken about.

[Shri Vishvajit Prithvijit Singh]

I would like to quote from a document released by the city and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra (CIDCO). This is the implementing agency for New Bombay. This document is very revealing. This is released in August 1985. Para 2 of this document deals with the Mankhurd-Belapur commuter railway line. Madam Vice-Chairman, it is this line which is going to carry people to New Bombay, carry people back from New Bombay to Bombay which is the heart of the financial district, the heart of the business district, heart of the official district heart of everything. Even the present Legislature, it was said at the time of Mr. Antulay, we would have it in New Bombay and so everybody would be forced to go there. But everything has remained exactly where it was. Anyway, I would like to quote from this document :

"2.1 On the strong recommendations of the various expert committees, including the National Transport Policy Committee of the Planning Commission, the the Ministry of Railways sanctioned the construction of the Mankhurd-Belapur Computer Railway Line between Bombay and New Bombay in 1983-84. This project has been considered as the single most important in put for the development of New Bombay and, thereby, decongestion of Bombay. While sanctioning the project in 1983-84, the Ministry of Railways had allotted Rs. 1·0 crore to commence this project. In the subsequent year the allocation was Rs. 2·75 crores. In the current year, the provision is however of Rs. 2·0 crores compared to the total cost of Rs. 120 crores, estimated for this project. The project consists of the construction of 17 km. long railway line including 2 km. long railway bridge over Thane creek. The construction of this railway line was inaugurated in June 1983 by the then Railway Minister and Union Planning Minister and it was assured by them that this project would be completed within five years' time."

Five years, time means by 1988. Now only a very short time is left. I would quote again :—

"Contarary to this assurance, no worth-while progress has been made in he last two years. Strangely , the Railway Board has further instructed the Metropolitan Transport Project (Railways) Bombay not to carry out any construction work for this railway line even with the available funds. A copy of the letter dated 1-6-1985 received from the Railway Board in this connection is appended for reference. Thus, during the last three consecutive years the allotted funds though very meagre, have remained unutilised.

2.2 Recently, contrary to all expectations, the Railway Board issued order diverting Rs. 1·5 crores out of 2·0 crores allotted to MTP(R) , Bombay to a similar commuter railway project in Madras. This action of the Railway Board sparked wide-spread public criticism and consequently of the intervention of some MPs from Maharashtra and their meeting with the Union Railway Minister, this fund has been restored to the MTP(R) Bombay for Mankhurd-Belapur Railway Project".

4.00 p.m.

"... It is however, learnt that Railway Board has instructed not to use this fund for any construction work for this line and therefore, it is again feared that while no progress will be made in this project, the available fund may be diverted again to other project in Madras or

Calcutta. Such attitude of the Railway Board has raised fears in the minds of the people of this region that the Government is not at all serious about the problems of Bombay area and the the Mankhurd-Belapur railway project may not come at all in the near future."

I am quoting this, Madam Vice-Chairman, from an official document of the Maharashtra Government. This is an official document of the Maharashtra Government.

I would also like to quote from two letters written by the ex-Chief Minister of Maharashtra, who is now the hon. Governor of Rajasthan, Shri Vasantdada Patil. What he has written on the 13th of December, 1984 is:

"Delay in expeditious completion of the Mankhurd-Belapur Railway Project will only add to our problem. As it is, since the time the Project was first mooted by the State Government till the time it was sanctioned by the Central Government, the cost escalation has been tremendous. At 1981 prices, when estimates were made and on which basis the Project was administratively approved, the cost was estimated at about Rs. 75 crores. By now the cost has gone up much higher and would be more than Rs. 100 crores by the time the Project reaches completion.

"I am therefore, making this appeal.." This has been written to the Prime Minister.

"I am therefore, making this special appeal to you to kindly consider the matter in the larger perspective of an alternative growth centre to Bombay and to accept our proposal for ensuring that the work starts immediately, in view of scarce, financial allocations to the Project."

I will quote from another letter written by the ex-Chief Minister, Shri Vasantdada Patil on the 25th March, 1985. The last was written on the 13th of December, 1984. This has been written on the 25th of March. He says :

"Considerable investment has already been made in providing infrastrctures, such as roads, water supply, sewerage as well as housing in the New Bombay area. A large number of industries and some offices have also been developed in this area. It is estimated that about Rs. 2,000 crores have already been invested in the New Bombay area by various agencies. This massive investment has, however, not achieved the desired result and it has not been possible for us to shift wholesale markets, offices etc. from Bombay to New Bombay, mainly on account of the delay in the construction of the Mankhurd-Belapur railway line, linking New Bombay with Bombay."

"I have already written to you on 13th December, 1984 requesting to provide adequate funds for this project so that the work can be expedited and the whole project can be completed in a short period. It is, however, seen.. that a sum of Rs. 2 crores only has been provided, whereas the minimum requirement for this project during the year 1985-86 is Rs. 10.0 crores.

"I would, therefore, request you to kindly intervene in this matter and increase the financial allocation in 1985-86 for this project so that the construction of the railway bridge and earth work along the alignment can be taken up without further delay."

I would like to say there is another aspect. There is another aspect which is very disturbing, and that aspect is that we have been pointing out, not from now, everybody from Maharashtra has been pointing out for a very long time. I would like to show you

[Shri Vishvajit Prithvijit Singh]

what the present Home Minister, Shri Chavan,—he is Home Minister; is he not ?..

SHRI K. MOHANAN : For name sake.

SHRI VISHVAJIT PRITHVIJIT SINGH : Mr. Chavan, when he was the Chief Minister, is reported to have said this. This is an official report of the Times of India dated the 1st of August, 1976. He gave a statement, he said :

> "We are incessantly writing to the Centre about finding solutions to the problems of Railways and Bus Transport. The inordinate delay in clearing the projects connected therewith is leading to the multiplications of the city's headaches."

This is from Mr. Chavan when he was the Chief Minister. That is why the cost of this Project from Rs. 75 crores has risen to Rs. 106.5 crores. No money is allocated. I remember at the time of the President's Address to Parliament during this year's budget session there was a departure in setting that Address, that all projects would be completed immediately. The Address says that whatever projects are possible to complete immediately, they would be taken up on a priority basis. Now what is happening? The whole business of undertaking 20 projects on political basis and not having money to complete them fully is happening. Now, we are having projects to complete them immediately, I would request the Honourable Minister through you, Madam Vice-Chairman, to kindly urge upon the Government. Somehow or the other, to complete the Mankhurd-Belapur line immediately which is most important for the survival of Bombay as a city. This must be completed on a priority basis so that we can save the congestion of Bombay. We can decongest the entire city wherein out of 9 million people, 45 per cent are living on pavements, hovels, in slums in most unhygienic and unsanitary conditions. Somehow or the other, we must ameliorate their living conditions. We must alleviate them. We have got to do something for them.

Now, I would like to say something about Telephone Exchanges. I myself led a delegation to meet the Minister for Communications and told him that masses are going to shift, the telephone exchange even now to New Bombay, kindly give us a telephone exchange. He said no. In New Bombay we do not have S.T.D. facility. We have been constantly pressing the Government of India for a telephone exchange. I request the Government of India once again to kindly connect the New Bombay Exchange to the Bombay Exchange so that we may get something.

Lastly, Madam, I have something even further to say that if this Government of India does not have funds to give us, we are willing to raise it through public subscription in Bombay. We will advance the money to the Railway Ministry. When our present Chief Minister, Shri Shivajirao Nilangekar Patil had put forward this proposal to the concerned Ministries they have said 'no'. Our Chief Minister said: "Does not matter we will pay the money. We will give it to you. You implement it. You kindly construct the railway line. You kindly give us the telephone exchange. You kindly construct the bridge. You do it yourself we will give you the money." But they said no. We are ready to raise the money by bowing our heads and with begging bowls. But they are not allowing us to raise the money. Don't forget that Bombay is the financial capital of India. We have got enough money. We can do anything. We can raise the money from our public. We can get it by public subscription.

Madam, what does the Minister of Railways say : No, we will not take your money, because your project is not on my priority. What does the Minister of Telecommunications say: No, we will not take your money, because your project is not on my priority list. What is this priority

list ? I want to know what is meant by priority list ? I want this priority list to be changed. I want Bombay to come at No. 1 priority in this country. I request the Government of India to understand the implications involved in these projects.

Madam, If Bombay dies, one per cent of India's population dies. If that one per cent of Bombay population dies, don't forget that we people from Bombay are scattered all over India, hence 10 per cent of our population dies.

A resident of Bombay, Charles Correa, who is a famous architect and had won a prize this year said how to make decongested the Bombay city? I quote :

> "If all these strategies work, then Bombay, which today has 9 million citizens, may stabilize at 15 million or so. If not then there is no doubt that it will go the way of Maxico City, which by the turn of the century is expected to grow to 30 million inhabitants. (Actually, Mexico has an advantage; its total population is only 55 million)."

So, there is an upper limit as to how large its cities can become. India's population and our urban future—is far more open-ended, I would now make another quotation from the same book, The New Landscape by Charles Correa. This is my last quotation and I will end with this. He says and I quote:—

> "Cities grow ... and die ... much faster than we think. Visiting Calcutta today, it is difficult to understand how turn-of-the-century tavellers could have deemed it as one of great metropoli of the world ... the finest East of Suez ... a jewel in the crown and so forth. Could they not see the grave (perhaps terminal) illnes that already was tightening its grip on that marvellously humane city? Now, obviously there is a time lage during which calamity is not overt. So that late into the '40s and '50s, we still couldn't see the fatal symptoms...the writing on the wall.
>
> Obviously this true of Bombay. While it is getting better and better as city, and disintegrating (very rapidly and quite unnecessarily) as environment ... perhaps what we are experiencing is the last burst of energy ... the spastic twitches before the end. Living in this city we would't notice it ourselves.
>
> If you drop a frog into a saucepan of very hot water, it will desperately try to hop put. But if you place a frog in tepid water and then gradually, very very gradually, raise the temperature, the frog will swim around happily... adjusting to the increasingly dangerous conditions. In fact, just before the end...just before the frog cooks to death ... when the water is exceedingly hot... the frog relaxes... and a state of euphoria sets in (as in hot-tub baths). May be that's what happening to us in Bombay, as everyday we find it getting to be more and more of a great city ... and a terrible place."

Thank you.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA (Karnataka) : Madam Vice-Chairman, having heard Mr. Kalpnath Rai from one end and Mr. Vishvajit Prithvijit Singh from the other end here Mr. Vishvajit Prithvijit Singh having put on fat like me, Bombay has already put on fats and it is collapsing. Let us not forget that Bombay, Calcutta are today collapsing. What therefore, Shri Vishvajit Prithvijit Singh said in the beginning, you have universities, you have factories, you have industries, you have gulab jamuns, you have jalebi, you have chicken, you have mutton and you

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have accumulated fats and you are collapsing. What a contrast ? Five-ten minutes ago, Mr. Kalpnath Rai said about our villages. Let our villages also accumulate some fat. Till then, why don't you halt accumulating fats? We have now just started how to consume fats, by body wrapping and by so many ways to reduce our weight and fats. The time has come that we should pay more attention towards planned development. The point here is that without any planning, we have developed our cities. Even after 1947, we have forgotten the advice of Mahatame Gandhi Ji. He told, let us not urbanise. India lives in villages. Mr. Vishvajit Prithvijit Singh was telling if Bombay dies, 1 per cent of India dies but Gandhi Ji said, India lives in 7 or 8 lakhs villages. Let the villages get everything. Let the villages get the railway line. Let the villages get the schools first. Let the villages get sanitation, drinking water, roads communications and other facilities. You have accumulated everything and now you are saying, "I am collapsing". (*Interruptions*) You may not agree, but it is the fact. I am myself saying that I have accumulated fat and I am trying to reduce fat. Similar is the case with Bombay and Calcutta cities. We have not planned properly in building up or cities, in urbanisation. Urbanisation gives rise to all these deficiencies, all these weakness. Bombay could have halted its development. But you ask for furthe development. If it is any big industry, you want to have it because industrialists are there. Smuggling is going on. Hoarders are there. Black money is there. Everything is there. That's it . There money plays, not the man. When money accumulates, they start a new industry. It brings more labourers from the rural area. It brings more slums. It creates more problems. And it requires more telephones, more roads, more cinema-halls more complications. So my dear friend, we are talking of social-

Mr. Kalp Nath Rai, just half an hour back, put forward a very vehement argument in favour of socialism. Think of the socialism that Gandhiji envisaged, that Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to practise and Mrs. Indira Gandhi practised. And now Mr. Rajiv Gandhi wants to go in the socialist line. If you want to think of socialism, we should think of those people in the villages. Even for a pot of drinking water, they have to walk four or five miles. The Bombay people are not walking for drinking water.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra) : They don't get drinking water. That is the difficulty.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: I know. Whatever water you have, you pollute and then say "We do not have drinking water" Why do you pollute it. We do not have water even for drinking. You have water to pollute and then ask for drinking water. you have got a lot of water but you pollute it. You pollute more water than you drink. Dont forget it. You drink a few litres but pollute a lot of litres (*Interruptions*) Let Bombay Collapse and let the villlages rise. I am sorry, you cannot raise your voice against the Government for more money for Bombay. If India lives it is living in the villages, and not in the cities.

MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE (Maharashtra) : Yes.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA : I am thankful to Sarojji because all this time she was supporting Vishvajit. Now she has come to my support.

MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE : I belong to Maharashtra but I don't belong to Bombay I belong to the village and so I would like to support you.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI : We should help weaker sections any where whether in a village or in a city.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: I am sorry there is a difference bet-

ween the weaker sections of the cities and the weaker sections of the rural areas. A man belonging to the weaker sections in a city gets Rs. 25 per day and he spends Rs. 23 on drinking. But a man of my weaker sections in the village does not get even Rs. 4. So, there is a difference between your weaker sections and my weaker sections. A man in the rural area does not get even Rs.4, but your man gets Rs.25 and still calls himself a man of the weaker section. And he spends Rs. 23 on drinking in the evening.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI : That is not true.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA : It may be an exaggeration by one or two rupees, but that is the case, I know, I have seen Bombay, Calcutta, Ahmedabad and other cities and I have lived in those cities, and I know. I agree, that anybody living below the poverty line wherever he is should be taken care of. But unfortunately the weaker sections that you visualise consist of people who get Rs. 25 a day and spend Rs. 23 on drinks. The other two rupees he spends *on cinema. He does not take a single* pie to his home. He also belongs to the weaker sections, according to you. But here is a man who gets Rs. 4 a day and he cannot fill the bellies of his children in the village. In the village, both the man and his wife work from morning till evening and they get four rupees and with that they have to get food and other things for the family. These are the real weaker sections—the weaker sections in the rural area. So the Government of India, should take note of this. Because we have grown fat, we are thinking as to how to reduce it. (*Interruptions*) That is what I am telling you. Are you prepared to shift your industries to the villages ? Come out with that plan. I do agree . . . (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE) : Please don't interrupt. Let him finish.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA : Madam, the debate will become lively only when such issues areraised, when such controversial issues are raised.

I am requesting the Government of India to plan how best we can put an end to urbanisation and develop rural areas. After all, only 1% lives in Bombay, 1½ lives in Calcutta. Altogether the urban may be 12% or 13% and all the rest of 87% lives in the rural side. Therefore will Mr. Desai and other friends, agree that 87% of the Budget, therefore should go to rural areas ? . . .

SHRI JAGESH DESAI : Yes yes.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA : But that was not your argument. I am taking the threads from your argument so long. So, if that is agreed and 87% of the Budget allocations go to rural areas then Bombay automatically comes down, its fat will be automatically reduced and it will be a livable city, it will not collapse.

Now coming to the Appropriation Bill, many friends from the Opposition objected to the Second Appropriation Bill during the Budget year. I support the Minister when he comes forward with an Appropriation Bill because it shows that the Government has an open mind to the reactions of the people and of Parliament if it is responsive to that extent to the ideas and views expressed in the public debate and in the debates of this House. It is therefore, that I support the Finance Minister when he brings an Appropriation Bill, which reflects the promises made during Budget discussions the views expressed by the honourable Prime Minister, the suggestions made by members of Parliament on the floor of the House. Then, some friends from the opposite have also objected to the deficit Budget. While I agree that the deficit should be within limits. I am of the view that a deficit Budget makes the Governmern alert and makes it wok. only when my income is insufficient that I start thinking how to make more money. How to generate resources. That is what

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the Government is doing. It has started generating resources by conducting raids, by regularising collection of taxes, collecting excise. and so on. This type of resource generation decreases the deficit. The defict prompts the Government to look for newer and newer resources. I am happy that the Government is trying to increase the resources and reduce the deficit. So, we should not make a big issue of the deficit calling it bad management of finances. Firstly we must be happy that the Appropriation Bill is responsive to our views and opinions expressed in public and in Parliament. A deficit budget is a sign to make the Government function and generate more resources. Rs.952 crores have been allotted to the States and Rs.12 crores to the Union Territories. My friends opposite asked why this was not done earlier when it was already anticipated. For their information let me tell them, the Eighth Finance Commission report was not fully available by the time the Budget was presented. The report was given subsequently. And based on its recommendations these allocations have been made— Other items : Rs. 10 crores to the Ministry of External Affairs, Rs. 180 crores to public sector undertakings. There is a provision of Rs. 300 crores for food and fertilizer subsidy and an amount of Rs. 119 crores has been set apart for other subsidies. These are all in consonance with the ideas expressed in the debates that have taken place and the several assurances given in this House.

Madam, today, a very important aspect has been discussed since morning and it is the question of natural calamities. Kalpnathji was very vehemently talking about *bhad* and *sukehad*, about floods and about drought. I come from an area, unfortunately, which has been experiencing successively for the last three years severe drought. You will be surprised, Madam, if I give you the figures. Out of 19 districts in Karnataka, 18 districts are under severe drought that is 166 taluks, A rural population of 158·87 lakhs has been affected which includes 14·59 small and marginal farmers, families and 22·53 lakhs of agricultural families and 93.26 lakhs of cattleheads. They are dying actually. Bullocks have been sold away by the farmers at throw-away prices to the butchers' shops. Cattles are dying. Madam, you can imagine the conditions there. You see, once the farmer sells away his bullocks, he is finished because he cannot start his agricultural operations. That is the situation in Karnataka today. The Government of Karnataka has requested for assistance. I do not want to mix politics with other things here in respect of these matters the natural calamities. This is a natural calamity which Karnataka is suffering from and we have requested the Centre to provide us Rs. 273 crores. Today, the Kartnataka Minister is here and he has given a memorandum asking for Rs. 273 crores. Earlier also, Madam, we had requested for an amount of 78 crores of rupees that is in 1983-84, but we were given an amount of Rs. 22 crores. In 1984-85, we had asked for a sum of Rs. 209 crores, but we were given only Rs. 32 crores. And, in 1985-86 our demand has been for Rs. 240 crores as against which only Rs. 53-31 crores has been given. My friend is mentioning about Maharashtra. But Maharashtra is not in the grip of drought now. Our Minister of State for Finance also comes from Karnataka and he also knows the severity of the drought that is there now. But he has also got a genuine objection to one thing so far as the State Government is concerned and it is this, that the funds that are given by the Government of India have not been properly utilised. My friend, Mr. Kalpnath Rai, also said that these funds do not reach the deserving people, that even forty per cent of these funds does not reach the deserving people. Now the drought relief funds have become the relief funds for the contractors and the officials. That is the unfortunate part of the story. Friends from the Opposition side were talking

about the Centre-State relations. But, unfortunately they have forgotten one thing. When the Government of India is giving crores of rupees there is no proper control over the utilisation of these funds. While talking about the autonomy of the States, we are forgetting this vital point: Crores of rupees given by the Government of India have been misused, misapplied and misappropriated and they are not reaching the deserving people not even forty per cent of that. So, I would like to suggest one thing. Either by mutual discussion or by some other method, let them try to have some control over the finances that are being advanced by the Government of India to the States at least in the matter of implementation of the NREP, RLEGP, DPAP, etc. and control over the funds given for drought and flood relief works. I am saying this because a lot of money is being misused.

Madam, I know the limitations of my time. But still I must say something about some of the requirements of my State. Last year also, during the Budget discussions, and this time also we raised the issue of the refinery to be started in Mangalore. The Central Government and the Petroleum Ministry had promised us several times that the Mangalore refinery would be started in the Seventh Plan. Unfortunately, just a week ago, the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation has announced that the Karnal refinery would be started in the joint sector. But nothing has been said about the Mangalore refinery about which an assurance was given by the Government of India on the floor of this House and outside also. I, therefore, request the Government to take note of this point and to come out with a statement with regard to Mangalore refinery just as they have done in the case of the Karnal refinery. Otherwise, Madam, it creates a lot of misapprehension and misunderstanding among the people of Karnataka and although both the refineries were originally announced, one has been taken up in the joint sector, as has been announced by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation, and the other refinery, the Managalore refinery, has been left out. Let there not be a misapprehension from the people of the South, and particularly Karnataka, that Karnataka is discriminated in this respect.

My friend from U.P., Aligarh was saying that Mrs. Gandhi had started a project there and they want more funds. *Here is a case in Karnataka.* The foundation of the Vijayanagar steel plant was laid by the late Mrs. Gandhi. (*Time bell rings*)

THE VICE- CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE): Please be brief.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: I am coming to a close, Madam. The Government of Karnataka has purchased the land and paid all the acquisition parties. But somehow it is being postponed. We know the limitations also. We are under constraints in respect of technology, finance, power and everything. But as a respect to the departed leader, even with changed technology also, this should be started. After all, we are not investing the money in a single day or year. Our Kalpnath Rai was telling that a project was started with Rs. 14 crores, and it has now gone up to Rs. 44 crores. Similary while calculating that it reqires Rs. 3000 crores or Rs. 5000 crores, we need not do it in a single day or year. The coming days will take care of it. It will not take much and we can start the project. This is promise given by the late Prime Minister to the people of Karnataka while laying the foundation stone. I request the Government to bestow this and see that the Vijaynagar steel plant in some form or other is started.

Madam, public undertakings and private sector have been discussed at length, an 'public undertakings are sometimes questioned why they are under losses. But there is a difference between the private sector and the public sector. The public sector

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owes a social duty. It has to go to the remote places where the private sector cannot go, in the interests of the country and in the interests of the backward areas and in the interests of the backward regions. Public sector undertaking are expected to go to make surveys even at the cost of loss. They have to make surveys and establish industries. In such cases we cannot always say that public undertakings should show profits every year. Likewise, ours is a very backward area, and I request the Government of India to get it surveyed and see that some public sector industry comes up in the Chiturdurga area. Chiturdurga Raidurga line was our dream for the last 50 years. Only two years before the foundation-stone has been laid. In the first year, a token money was given. Last year it was only Rs. 10,000. It is a completely drought prone area, and both are on the border of Telengana. I would request the Government that the NREP funds, or labour relief fund, which we are spending for the labour, may be utilised for this project, so that, as he said, a permanent asset of the country will be developed instead of throwing away the money by means of wages. These moneys can be utilised for this line also. I would request the Railway Ministry to give some more funds for this line. It passes through both Andhra and Karnataka in drought affected areas.

Lastly, Madam, the television network was successfully implemented and every third day we used to see a new relay centre opened. Unfortunately, for the last 7 or 8 months, no relay stations have been opened. Last year we were told that only areas with more than one lakh people are there, they have been identified, and less than one lakh will be taken up later. Chiturdurga is a district headquater. Unfortunately, we had less population on that day. It could not be covered. Now, the spreading of television network has been lowered, and it is not coming up. I request that Chiturdurga may be included in the television network.

Similarly, at Harihar we have an air-strip. Mr. Jagdish Tytler is here. I am thankful to him for having extended Vayudoot services to Karnataka —Belary, Raichur and Hubli. On the way, in between Hubli and Bangalore, at Harihar there is already an air-strip ready.I request you to include Harihar which is in my district for Vayudoot service. Just at a distance of 9 kilometers, there is Davangere which is an industrial city. That will certainly give you business. Therefore I request you to include Harihar for the Vayudoot services where the State Government has already prepared the airstrip.

Once again I say that Meeraj-Bangalore is the heart line of Karnataka. Much is told about Guntakal-Bangalore line. That will not serve Karnataka fully. Meeraj-Bangalore line is metre-gauge and Poona-Bangalore line is broad-guage. In the Seventh Plan, you are considering only the on-going projects. Rightly or wrongly, some projects were in the papers. They have become on-going projects whereas much-desired and much-needed projects have not been taken up. I request that the conversion of Meeraj-Bangalore line should be included in the Seventh Plan because it is the heart line of Karnataka which goes through the Centre of Karnataka. Sufficient funds should be allotted for it.

I have already told about Vijayanagar and Mangalore refinery and Vayudoot service. There is one more point. We are spending on NREP, DPAP, relief, scarcity work, etc. I may tell you that the irrigation potential of Karnataka is much more. So far, we have been able to cover only 17 per cent. The State Government is not in a position to invest more funds on irrigation because of our weakness in finances. My friend, Mr. Mohanarangam, raised it yesterday and today. Mr. Narayanaswamy

wanted more waters from Kavery. Even now the entire Kavery basin in Karnataka. We have not been able to utilise our due share. Mr. Narayanaswamy used the words "due share". Mr Mohanarangam was apprehensive. I want to say that the due share of Karnataka has not been utilised because of financial constraints. I request the Government of India to come to the rescue of Karnataka in clearing more projects and getting us the World Bank assistance for Kavery basin and for Krishna basin also. We have not been able to utilise it fully. Here, in Krishna Basin 49 per cent of the basin is covered by Karnataka and the water given to us is only 33 per cent. Out of 734 TMC of water that has been given, we have been able to utilise only 500 TMC of water and for 234 TMC of water we are yet to prepare projects. The Upper Bhadra project covers the region of Chitra Durga, Tumkur, Bellari and 5 districts and some parts of Telengana also and with it you can irrigate 20 lakh acres.

[**The Vice-Chairman** (**Shri M.P. Kaushik**) in the Chair]

The Karnataka Government has sent a proposal to include Upper Bhadra. It is not a comprehensive plan. It is only for 5 lakh acres costing 337 crores and it does not include the severely drought affected areas. I request that a modified project should be called from Karnataka so that these 20 lakh acres are irrigated. The Upper Bhadra project will help us to utilise the balance of Krishna water. If this scheme is implemented we will be having sufficient water. I request that clearance may please be given for Upper Bhadra project which will cover the drought affected areas of 5 districts in my state. With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI K.L.N. PRASAD (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, I am sandwiched between two fat hon. friends who have made very interesting speeches making out very strong cases for what they pleaded.

While my friend Mr. V.P. Singh has pleaded for Bombay people and its development my other friend, Mr. Hanumanthappa has pleaded for the rural population and the rural area. Well I am more inclined to support the second view, not the both. After all our majority of the population is in the villages. Without villages we cannot survive. When the villages are producing foodgrains and everything and sending them to cities, city people are enjoying. Cities are necessary. Cities have to grow and I am not against it. But, at the same time, as Mr. V.P. Singh has put it rightly, Bombay city has plenty of money. Population there is only one per cent of the total Indian population. But of the Total Indian economy, about 50 per cent of the money is lying in Bombay. Let them mobilise those resources from those friends and try to improve Bombay in whatever manner they would like to do it.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI : From where that money comes ?

SHRI K.L.N. PRASAD : From the people who are living there. They are the people who are having it. And if you take the rural ecomony, rural economy is hand to mouth. No body is having extra money in the rural areas. Therefore, you will have to take into consideration that they deserve more consideration from the Government. That is the point.

Sir introducing the Appropriation Bill and wanting to draw money through the Appropriation Bill is nothing new to any Government and it goes on and it is a regular process. As and when unexpected needs are there, the Government has to come with such a Bill. I support this Bill. After all we have to meet the needs of the country of the nation. But the only thing we have to keep in mind at the same is how to improve our resources, mobilise our resources and get more revenue from

[Shri K. L. N. Prasad]

the people. We cannot go on increasing the deficit financing. Deficit financing is inevitable under the circumstances. In a developing economy it is bound to be there. But at the same time we have to find the resources, that we have been considering from time to time. And the Government also is taking all steps to improve the economy, to improve the mobilisation of resources, whatever resources are available in the country and wherever they are. But are we achieving the desired results ? If you are not achieving the desired results where the lacuna is, where we have to change our policies, how to get more and more resources into the Government coffers is the question.

Sir, we have been talking of the black money. So many searches have been made. So many raids have been conducted. So many measures have been taken. But please tell me this: what is the amount you have collected. The amount that you have collected is negligible. Except to inculcate a sort of fear among the people, these steps have not taken us beyond that. Your Rs. 15 crores or Rs. 20 crores or Rs. 30 crores is just nothing. In the Public Accounts Committee, we have been reviewing the other day the revenues that we have received from the film circles. Film circles have been created thinking that the unaccounted money is with the film people. They were constituted about six or seven years ago. We have reviewed the figures. I am sorry to say that the figures are very disappointing. The total assessments made were about Rs. 32 crores and the amount received is about Rs. 18 crores. And the balance are arrears.

The arrears are also in litigation either in appeal or in the court. So, such is the situation. Therefore, how to inculcate a feeling of honesty among the people. We have also to see that the people are made honest. They must also realise the social responsibility. They must also realise their duty. And, if the action that we are taking at the present moment, or the action that is proposed, is not stern enough to get the desired results, may be, we will have to reconsider and take appropriate action. And, one thing is correct. By reducing the taxes the revenues have improved. This is what we hear now and the Finance Minister has also said the other day that particularly in the direct taxes there is an increase of about Rs.1 thousand crores. That is a welcome feature. That means one thing. The more and more taxes we impose, the less is the collection. And, as you make the taxes lower, the revenue is better. So, we have to learn lessons. There is no point in saying that well, in our country we charge 60 per cent, 70 per cent or 80 per cent income tax. That is not the question. The question is how much return are we getting. Now, in a couple of days another package of incentives are expected to be announced once they will pave the way for further mobilisation of resources.

Another thing that I would like to say in connection with the management of resources, we have been saying time and again and this is not the first time, is about the functioning of the banks and today's newspaper also has given us the news that another Indian Bank... (*Time bell rings*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK) : Please conclude now.

SHRI K. L. N. PRASAD : Sir, I have not yet started.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK) : It is already eight minutes. Wind up in two minutes.

SHRI K. L. N. PRASAD : Sir, considering that you have given others 20 and 25 minutes you may give me at least 15 minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK) We are approaching the end. There fore we have to take a look at the time.

SHRI K. L. N. PRASAD: So, Sir, I was saying that in today's newspaper we read the news item that there is another fraud detected in one of the Indian banks functioning abroad, in Bahrain rupees ten and a half crore or rupees eleven crores. Here if you want a loan of Rs. 5000 or so, imagine the number of forms that you have to fill up and the number of explanations that you have to give and the number of gurantees that you have to produce and so many other things to do. It is a hell of a job unless you are willing to shell out another 10 per cent or so, you will not get the loan sanctioned and it will not come out. I am telling you all this because I have the experience of the banks. I have been in banks for a number of years. I feel sad for the state of affairs that are existing today. I can prove all this. I have demanded on the floor of the House earlier also that a Parliamentary Committee be appointed. I do not know why the Government is fighting shy to appoint a Parliamentary Committee to go into this matter. I, therefore once again reiterate that if you want to really achieve some good results, see that the frauds are stopped. At the moment the frauds are increasing, not only abroad, but in India also there are hundreds of Sethias, not one Sethia, and if Rs. 80 thousand crores are in the banks today, how much is really safe I do not know. A few thousands at least will have to be written off. But they will not be written off because the balance sheet will show red figure. Therefore, they will go on as bad debts. And, then the expenditure is increasing like anything in the banks. It is nobody's business. And, added to that for the last few days the banks have chosen to increase their commission in the name of service charges. They are not service charges. You can call it by whatever name you like; I may call it fleecing charges. If they have to issue a demand draft which they were issuing earlier at a nominal cost, and in case of good and reputed parties and people having large accounts, they were not charging at all, now they are charging very heavy sums, and the estimate according to the Economic Times or the Financial Express which I have seen, is if they really insist on these charges in so many counts not only for issue of drafts or bills but service charges and supposing I want a loan and if I give my documents and they send those documents to the lawyer, even the lawyer's fee of Rs. 10,000 would be charged, this way the charges are fantastic ; it is nothing short of fleecing. I do not know whether it is happening with the knowledge of the Government and with the knowledge of the Reserve Bank of India or whether the banks themselves have increased these rates. But if the Government has really allowed these rates or given any guidelines to the banks, I would request the Minister to kindly have a second look at it. It is very important. This will no doubt, fetch a thousand crores to the banks but on whose expense and from where. It is again the consumer that suffers. The merchant or the trade or the industrialist will not pay from his pocket. It ultimately percolates down to the common man. It is not fair. What for you want this extra money in the bank. Do you want it to write off your bad debts, to cover up your inefficency or incompetence. What is the reason. There fore, these things have to be kept in mind and you should not allow these charges. This is a matter which I am sure everybody will take up from now onwards. I am told in the Lok Sabha has already been taken up. (*Time bell rings.*)

Another aspect is— I am not saying it with any sort of anger or malice—Sometimes our Ministers

[Shri K. L. N. Prasad]

say in reply to questions : "If a specific case is brought to our notice, we will enquire and give you information." but I must say I have written some letters giving specific cases, giving information that this thing is happening and I have openly written to the Finance Minister; I got an acknowledgement. When it was a year ago. And later, there was no follow-up action. Action may have been taken. I do not know ; but I am not aware of it. I do not know what is the state of my complaint and what has happened.

I myself having been in the banking for nearly two decades, I know how the banks were run in those days and how they are being run today. The blood boils. There is no discipline. Discipline is completely lacking. Nobody bother about anything. There is an impersonal attitude, and no punishment is given to people who cross the limits. These are the things that are going on.

With these observations, before you ring the bell once again, I request the Minister to kindly make a note of these things and see to what extent we could take remedial measures. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI) : Sir, 17 hon. Members have taken part in this debate. I can understand the spirit behind the constructive suggestions that have come from all sections of the House.Sir, there have been criticisms. Even the propriety of presenting a Supplementary Budget has been questioned. There has been criticism that it is the outcome of bad budgeting. It has been stated further that the deficit is going to be more than Rs. 6,000 crores, as pointed out by the hon. Member from the C. P. I. (M) party. Hon. Member, Shri Guru-Padaswamy, has said that deficit financing is worse than a war. Some people have said that we are going to the Twenty-first Century, leaving the poorer sections one century behind. These are some of the criticisms which have been made, but we take these criticisms in very good spirit, because they have been made in the national interest. After all, the Objective of hon. Members from the Opposition as well as Members from this side is to make constructive suggestions for the development of the Indian economy. Sir, here the question is, whether the deficit is going to be written within manageable limits or it is going to Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 7,000 crores, as claimed by the hon. Member from the Opposition. What is the past experience.

If you take the year 1982-83, the deficit estimated at the time of the original Budget was Rs. 1,375 crores. Supplementary Demands were to the tune of Rs. 2,202 crores. The total deficit anticipated was Rs. 3,577 crores. But actually, what happened. The final deficit was Rs. 1,656 crores. In the year 1983-84, the deficit estimated at the time of the original Budget was Rs. 1,586 crores. Supplementary Demands were to the tune of Rs. 2940 crores. The total deficit anticipated was Rs. 4,526 crores. But the final deficit was only Rs. 1,417 crores. In the year 1984-85 the original Budget estimated a deficit of Rs. 1,773 crores. Supplementary Demands came to the tune of Rs. 3,612 crores. The total deficit anticipated was Rs. 5,385 crores. But actually, it was only Rs. 3,742 crores.

Here, Sir I appreciate fully the argument advanced by hon. Members that deficit budgeting is not a good sign ; it would be desirable if it is within manageable limits. We are not living in a static state of affairs. Ours ia a dynamic economy and it is fast-moving economy. When you are moving when there is

growth, we have to live with deficit. It will be very easy to present a surplus Budget. Next year, the Finance Minister of the Government of India can come before this august House saying that he will present a surplus Budget. What has he to do ? Reduce the share to the States, do not give anything as food subsidy and present a surplus Budget. The question is, whether we are going to appreciate it. Sir, it is not our intention that we should give a deficit Budget, that it should be more

5.00 P.M. than the manageable limits.

When you are developing, to a certain extent inflation is bound to happen. There will be price-rise, there will be deficit financing. Which is the country in the world which is not having deficit financing ? Take for instance, America, it is a developed country. Take Japan. Is there any country in the World which is not having deficit financing ? There is no such country. So, under these circumstances, my submission would be, I fully agree with the hon. Members when they suggested that it should be within the manageable limits, it should be within the prudent limits. Sir, I assure the hon. Members that it would be our effort and the effort of the Government of India to control this deficit so that it is within the manageable limits.

In this connection, what have we to do, what steps have we to take. Coming to the efforts made by the Government of India, hon. Members have stated that in spite of the raids that were there we have not been able to mobilise more revenue. I do not agree with the hon, Members, whether they are from this side or from that side. I would like to give the figure to the hon. Members which will prove what the total tax collection is. Customs : between April and October it was Rs. 3732.90 crores and this year during the same period it is Rs. 4972.54 crores. The increase is 33.2 per cent. Excise : Last year it was Rs. 6101.91 crores and this time it is Rs. 7030.7 crores. The increase is Rs. 928.79 crores i. e. about 15.2 per cent Direct taxes : Hon. Members know that during the current year we had given exemptions, we had given benefits to the people of this country to the tune of about Rs. 300 crores. As a result of this the collection should have been less than what it was last year. But what is the actual position? Last year it was Rs. 1674.45 crores during this period from April to October but now the direct-tax collection is Rs. 2100.35 crores. The increase is Rs. 425.90 crores, i. e. 25.4 per cent. So, the increase in the total revenue collected has gone up by 22.54 per cent. This is the performance of the Government.

At the time of the discussion it has been stated that we are tilting towards private sector and that we are working for the vested interest. Sir, a promise has been given to the nation a commitment has been made on the floor of this House and outside the Parliament also that there will be efficient management, we are going to give clean administration and the people who are inefficient and dishonest will not be tolerated. We have also stated that firm action would be taken against them. We are going to take steps so far as black money is concerned. What have we done? We are not scared of any vested interest. This Government has taken steps. Everybody, you all, are seeing in the papers the raids that have been conducted on big monopoly houses. The result of it is a fear, fear against accumulation of wealth, violating of the norms, violating the sanctity. Today, because of the steps taken by the Government of India we are in a position to give to the nation more resources. And it is not sufficient. I fully agree with the hon. Members if only the Government of India came up with a tight administration.

It is not going to percolate. It is for the states—whether it is the Madhya Pradesh Government whether it is the Government of Maharashtra, whether it is the Government of Karnataka,

[Shri Janardhan Poojari]

Whether it is the Government of West Bengal they must have an efficient administration. They are the people coming into contact with the masses; they are implementing the programme. They should have a tight administration. There should not be corruption at the State level. Then only it will percolate. Unless we give clean administration at the state level also I do not think that it can be shared by the masses. Yes we know there is criticism saying that latest technology, computerisation and mechanisation are going to come, the entire gamut of the economic policies of the Government of India is orienated towards growth to promote savings and investment thereby reducing the social and economic disparities. Our objective would be development accompanied by social justice and equity, thereby reducing the social barriers. What is the meaning of technology. What is the objective of having technology whether it is in the field of computerisation or in machnisation? This machanisation or computerisation is an aid to managment for more productivity. When there is more productivity there will be more generation of employment. I agree with the hon. Members that it should be shared by the masses of this country, it should percolate down to the ground level to the villages. That is why we have the Seventh Five Year plan. what is the objective of the seventh plan? It is to create more job opportuitities.

The hon Members have made a point that we are not looking after the villages that the intention of the Government is not to go for the villages. I will just bring to the notice of the hon. Members the allocation that has been made. Let us analyse it to see whether we are going to villages or not. We now that India lives in the villages. It is not sufficient if you look after only the Urban areas. I will just bring to your notice that the plan outlay for agriculture is in the seventh plan. The allocation both Central and state is, Rs. 10,574 crores. Is it for urban areas? It is going to rural areas. Then coming to rural development, I am giving the allocation both Central and State. It is Rs. 9.774 crores. Where? There will be development in the rural areas. Speical Area programme— Rs. 3145 crores. Irrigation and flood control—Rs. 16,979, crores. This will be in the rural areas. Energisation both sectors—Rs. 54,821 crores. That is taking electricity. to the villages, electrifying the villages energising the pump sets under the 20-point programme where will it be ? It will be in the rural areas. Then Sir, Transport, Transport does not mean only air buses or boeings. Railways are there, buses are there. what is the contribution. It is Rs.22,971 crores. That goes for providing transport. So about Rs. 84,593 crores will be spent out of the plan outlay in the rural areas. This is the main objective of the seventh plan. The main objective of the seventh plan is also to have growth investment and saving. Here, a point has been made by hon. Members saying that Bombay has been neglected. What is the amount that has gone to the city of Bombay ? Let us see whether Bombay City has been neglected. When you deposit Rs. 100 In the banking sector Rs. 37 would go as statutory liquidity ratio Rs. 9 would be taken as cash reserve and 10 per cent of the incremental deposit for the current year would be taken also as deposit. So, out of Rs. 100 that is coming to the banking sector, Rs. 56 would go for devlopmental activities as reserve -- it is reserved for development activities Then the amount left for the public is only 44 out of this Rs. 100. And what is the amount that has been given to Bombay . . . *(Interruptions)* . . . . The deposit amount that has come from Bombay is Rs. 8,851 crores. And the amount that has been given from the banking sector is Rs. 813 crores.

SHRI VISHVAJIT PRITHVIJIT SINGH : It is not going to Bombay: it is going to industrialists who are getting bigger and not paying taxes. . . *(Interruptions)* . . . one thousand crores have gone to them that do not pay taxes and whom you are now raiding to get back the money.

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI : I do not say it is sufficient. But we have to give. We are going to give. That is why, when I say that this type of allocation has been made, the fruits will go to the rural areas. If the poorest man, one person in one family, is given a job opportunity by all these methods, I think, Sir, we can do certain things, we can do something to lift him above the poverty line. That is the objective of the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

Sir, sometimes, as I stated earlier, we do not know our capacity. We do not know the capacity of India. We be little ourselves. We say that we do not know anything. It is not a truthful presentation. Hon. Member, Mr. Nirmal Chatterjee knows it—he is also an economist what the performance of India is. It is not the performance of one section of the people. It is the performance of the people who are working in the factories, who are working in the fields, who are working in the Government of India. What is their performance.

As I stated earlier, we had given to the nation the Sixth Five-Year Plan. There was massive outlay of Rs. 97,500 crores. We have spent Rs. 80,000 in the first four years. Then in the last year of the Sixth Five Five-Year Plan we spent Rs. 30,000 crores. They are totalling about Rs. 1,10,000 crores. Out of that, what is the assistance that came from foreign countries ? only 7 per cent. Ninety-three percent came from within the country. That is the strength of the nation. What do we say ? We praise America, Japan, West Germany and other countries only. We do not want to praise our strength. During the last 38 years what we have done, some people ask. If you take three years ending 1983-84 what is the development growth-rate. What is the world growth-rate? What is the developed countries growth? What is the developing countries growth. What is India's growth? During this period the growth of the developed countries like America on an average was 1.1 per cent. That is the average of the developed countries growth and that for the developing countries was 1.9 per cent. The average of the world growth rate was between 6 to 1.6 and that of India during this period was 5 per cent. we are not proud of our achievement. We are telling that we are not satisfied. I don't say that we should be complacent. We should do more and work hard. For that matter, an hon. Member from Andhra Pradesh has said that bank employees in the banking sector are not working. I want to tell him when the banks were in the private sector there were only 8,262 branches. But today we are having 50,893 branches. What were the deposits during that period ? The deposits during that period were Rs. 4,646 crores. But today it is Rs. 78,313 crores. What were the advances given during that period? The advances given that period were Rs. 3,599 crores. But today it is Rs. 50,340 crores. What was the amount given under the priority sector before 1969. It was Rs. 441 crores. But now we have been able to give 18,691 crores under the priority sector. But still we are not satisfied. It is not our claim. At the same time, we had given this amount to the weaker sections and rural people. We have to render better services to the people of this country. We are taking steps in that direction.

An hon. Member from Gujarat spoke about bank customers, service of centres. I want to tell him that we are making available this facility in villages also. I personally attened two meetings of customers service centres. In this onnection I visited Calcutta and the people there came and told me that these people are not giving best service to us and they treat us as their beggars. They said that they do not want anything from the bank employees, but small

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI : The credit deficit ratio in Bombay is 110.9 per cent. In Maharasthtra it is 96.1 per cent. And there are people in this country who are living in the north eastern region, in the eastern region and there are other States which are backward States. The country has the Government of India—the Union Government and it has to look after not only Bombay but other parts of the country also. We have to remove the imbalances, we have to go the villages and then only we can find growth. It is not sufficient if we look after only one area. If I go one step further and tell you the total that has come from the rural areas throughout the country and what is spent in Bombay the position would be still worse. Therefore, I do not want to say anything about it.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI : You must tell about that.

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI: I do not say that nothing should be done for Bombay. Bombay also should be looked after. We should strike a balance. but not at the cost of rural India. We have to look after rural India also.

An honourable Member fron Gujarat has made a point that the weaker sections are not looked after and that there is no direct lending to the agricultural sector. So far as the priority sector is concerned out of these Rs. 44 forty per cent should go to the priority. sector. And here we have already reached th figure of 41.6 per cent and the amount given to the priority sector is Rs. 18,691 crores. So far as direct agricultural lending is concerned the honourable Member is correct when he says that 15 percent of this loan should go directly to agricultural I appreciate him. But we have not been able to read the target we have been able to reachonly 14.3 percent of the target and the amount that was given is Rs. 6,472 crores.

So far as the wearker sections are concerned yes, we have not been able to reach the target of 10 per cent. The amount that has been given is Rs. 4,195crores.Sir,here I want to submit that so far as the IADP is concerned during the Sixth Five year plan a sum of money had to come from the banking cooperative sectors to the tune of Rs. 3,000 crores and Rs. 1,500 had to come through budgetary allocation. What was the performance during the Sixth Five Year plan.

We have been able to reach the target.We have given Rs.3,080 crores. We have to give as per the target to 1.5 crore persons. We have given to 164 lakh families. Sir here also the intention is that the Prime Minister of this country had gone to the rural areas. He has gone to the tribal areas. The prime Minister of the country has gone to the poorest man's house, a Harijan's house and has seen what was botling what his assest was, what he was having in his house. Afeterwards when he came out has given three good measures for those weaker sections.

I fully agree with the hon. Members, when they say, it is not sufficient. Yes, we also know, it is not sufficient. But we have got limitations. We have got limited resources. There is a limit. We have to help them. They will not be neglected. The Prime Minister has declared not only inside the House but outside Parliament also that we are committed to lift the poor people who are living below the poverty line, above it. More funds would be given.

For that , Sir, at the time of the initiation of the original Budget, the hon. Finance Minister of this country gave an assurance that we would come with more measures for the weaker sections. Yes, he had come. Rs. 192 crores have been provided for under the RLEGP and the NREP, Rs. 96 crores for each. The hon. Members asked why this supplementary budget should come.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI : It not sufficient.

smile. We have taken some steps in that direction. In the press it was stated and even the Finance Minister of West Bengal has also said that more money should be given and more money should be deployed from the banking sector. When I came back, a statement came from the employees association what have you stated? We have stated that it is the objective of the Government. While taking charge our hon. Prime Minister has promised to the nation that we are going to give a clean administration and an efficient administration. He said that we will not tolerate inefficiency, arrogance, lethargy and corruption. I have also stated that corrupt people will be weeded out and action would be taken against the inefficient. Regarding those people who are efficient and honest we have no grouse. But there are militant unions. It is not so easy to take action. But we have to face it. We have to overcome it. If we stand all as one force, we can overcome it. After all, West Bengal people should not suffer. Whether it is the people of West Bengal or Manipur or Meghalaya or Arunachal Pradesh, they should not suffer. For that purpose action is being taken and we will face it. We have seen the statement given by the officers' Association and other employees' association. We are not going to be scared by their statements. A firm action would be taken. We have seen the spirit of patriotism during the freedom struggle. Our ancestors have shed their blood for our political freedom. Therefore, I request not only hon. Members of Parliament but also the entire nation that we should imbibe that spirit of patriotism and selflessness. Where it has gone? We are not talking for our families whether it is from this side or that side. It is for the nation building. Let us be partners in this activity of the nation building.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, while replying to the debate, Mr. Minister gave an impression that the tax collection has risen because of the Finance Minister's Budget proposals. It is not so. The rise in the tax collections during the current year can be solely attributed to the rigorous drive for tax collection and raids on monopoly houses and this fact can be established. (*Interruption*)

SHRI VISHVAJIT PRITHVIJIT SINGH : Mr Valiullah, please sit down.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK) : Please don't shout (*Interruption*) Mr. Valiullah please it down. Please take your seat. Let the Minister clarify. He may say something about you.

SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH: Sir, I want to make my submission. The advance taxes will come in December, 1985 and in March, 1986 then and then alone we can know whether the tax proposals of the Union Finance Minister has .... (*Interruption*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M.P. KAUSHIK) : Let us hear what the Minister has to state about it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : Sir, he has already replied to the statement.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE (West Bengal) : Sir, kindly permit me. I want to make a submission on this point itself. Only yesterday, I was pointing this out to the Finance Minister that where advance deductions are made, the new rates are applicable. For the rest of it, it is the old rates which are applicable for the current accumulation and the Finance Minister agreed. He also agreed to the statement that this year, the additional collection is primarily due to the additional deterrent. To his choice of phrase, he likes to be soft in rates which is

[Shri Nirmal Chatterjee]

not applicable for these years but hard on implementation and it is this latter part of his statement which he sees in terms of results. I think the Minister of State for Finance would agree to the statement.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK) : Mr. Minister, would you like to explain.?

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI : Sir, I have stated clearly—because of the steps we have taken. I have not stated it is one of the factors. That does not mean that it is because of the raids only that we have collected. I have stated because of the steps taken by the Government of India, this is the result.

(Interruption)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK) : The question is :

"That the bill to authorise payment and approriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1985-86 as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK): We shal now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 and 3 and the Schedule we added to the Bill.

Clause 1 the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI : Sir, I beg to move :

That the bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE AIRCRAFT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1985.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE (West Bengal) : Sir on 17th we will be debating the Seventh Plan but my humble request to the State Minister for Finance is that whenever he makes a case in financial terms, he should try always to give us figures in tems of constant prices and not in terms of current prices. This is my request, in all future discussions, he should try to give us information in terms of constant prices and not current prices. That is all.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : Sir, I beg to move :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Aircraft Act, 1934, as passed by the Lok Sabha be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Bill seeks to amend section 14 of the Aircraft Act, 1934, to enable the Government to dispense with the requirements of previous publication of the amending rule for a period of three months. In effect, the Bill seeks to replace by an Act of Parliament the Aircraft (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 (No. 7 of 1985) dated 16th October, 1985.

Air-India's Boeing 747-237 B aircraft VT-EFO 'Kanishka' while operating flight AI-182 crashed on 23rd June, 1985 in the North Atlantic Sea, 185 nautical miles off the coast of Ireland. The Central Government has appointed Justice B. N. Kripal, Judge of the Delhi High Court, to hold formal investigation into the accident.

Rule 75 of the Aircraft Rules 1937 provides for formal investigation of aircraft accidents. This rule *inter-alia* lays down that the